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ARTES SCIENTIA VERITAS



Sir John Moore
John Moore.

SIR JOHN MOORE

(From a Painting in possession of the Officers 43rd Light Infantry.)

RIFLE BRIGADE COMPANY

1890-1891

1890-1891



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John Moore

SIR JOHN MOORE

(Lith. in possession of the Officers 43rd Light Infantry)

THE
RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE
FOR 1908.
(NINETEENTH YEAR.)



COMPILED AND EDITED
BY
COLONEL WILLOUGHBY VERNER,
LATE RIFLE BRIGADE,
ASSISTED BY
LIEUTENANT MAURICE WHITE,
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THE RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE.

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Rifle Brigade Calendar, 1909.

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Rifle Brigade Calendar, 1909.

Compiled by Colonel Willoughby Verner.

JANUARY.

- 1 F** —1815.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. at combat before NEW ORLEANS. 1874.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Cape Coast Castle.
- 2 S** —1864.—3rd Bn. engaged at SHUBKUDDER (Mohmund Expedition). 1874.—Remainder 2nd Bn. landed at Cape Coast Castle.
- 3 S** —1809.—1st Bn. at Action of CACABELOS (Retreat of Corunna); Capt. Bennet and 19 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and many men wounded. Tom Plunket shot General Colbert and his orderly.
- 4 M** —1809.—Retreat of CORUNNA; 1st Bn. lost a few men. 1852.—Troopship *Megara* on fire, with 1st Bn. on board. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. arrived at Futtehghurh (Indian Mutiny), having marched 76 miles in 4 days (27 hours' actual marching).
- 5 Tu** —1809.—Retreat of CORUNNA. 1st Bn. covered the retirement across river at Constantino.
- 6 W** —1900.—2nd Bn. engaged in repelling **Great Attack on Ladysmith**; Lieut. Hall and 18 Riflemen killed, Major Thesiger, Capts. Mills, Bidulph, Stephens, Lieuts. Maclachlan, C. E. Harrison and 37 Riflemen wounded.
- 7 Th** —1852.—1st Bn. left Plymouth for the Cape (embarked at Dover on 2nd) (2nd Kaffir War). 1858.—3rd Bn. engaged near ALLAHABAD.
- 8 F** —1812.—1st Bn. at Storming of Fort San Francisco (an outwork of CIUDAD RODRIGO); 2nd Lieut. Hawksley and 1 Rifleman killed, 7 Riflemen wounded. 1815.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. at **Attack on Lines of New Orleans**; 1 officer and 11 Riflemen killed, 6 officers and 94 Riflemen wounded.
- 9 S** —1812.—1st Bn. at Siege of CIUDAD RODRIGO.
- 10 S** —1809.—1st Bn. at skirmish of Betanzos, Retreat of CORUNNA. 1854.—1st Bn. arrived at Portsmouth from Cape.
- 11 M** —1819.—2nd Bn. received draft of 213 Riflemen from 3rd Bn. on disbandment. 1847.—1st Bn. engaged near Kei River (1st Kaffir War); Capt. Gibson and Assist.-Surg. Howell killed.
- 12 Tu** —1809.—Retreat of Corunna; 2nd Bn. reached Vigo and embarked.
- 13 W** —1814.—4 Cos. of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. at combat outside ANTWERP. French driven into Antwerp.
- 14 Th** —1809.—Retreat of Corunna; 1st Bn. engaged.
- 15 F** —1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged on the RAMGUNGA (Indian Mutiny).

JANUARY.

- 16 S** —1807.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at MALDONADO, near Monte Video; 1 officer wounded, 1 Rifleman killed. 1809.—Battle of Corunna; 1st Bn. lost Lieut. Noble and 11 Riflemen killed. (During the 20 days' retreat, the 1st Bn. lost 3 officers and 170 Riflemen killed, wounded and prisoners.) 1901.—1st Bn. affair at Boschman's Krantz; 12 R. wdd.
- 17 S** —1800.—Order issued for the formation of the "EXPERIMENTAL CORPS OF RIFLEMEN," at Horsham Barracks. 1885.—Rifle Company (2nd and 3rd Bns.), Camel Corps, at Battle of ABU KLEA, Soudan.
- 18 M** —1879.—6 Cos. 4th Bn. on Bazar Valley Expedition.
- 19 Tu** —1812.—Storming of Ciudad Rodrigo; 1st and 2nd Bns. present; Capt. Uniacke and 9 Riflemen killed, 5 officers and 47 Riflemen wounded. 1885.—Rifle Company (2nd and 3rd Bns.), Camel Corps, at Action of EL GUBAR, Soudan.
- 20 W** —1807.—Sortie from MONTE VIDEO repulsed; 3 Cos. of 2nd Bn. lost 6 killed and 25 wounded.
- 21 Th** —1809.—2nd Bn. having embarked at Vigo after Retreat of Corunna, sailed for England.
- 22 F** —1862.—Title of "THE PRINCE CONSORT'S OWN" bestowed on the Regiment by QUEEN VICTORIA.
- 23 S** —1890.—4th Bn. left Cadiz on H.M.S. *Malabar*, having made good damages caused by collision off Cape Trafalgar on 19th.
- 24 S** —1812.—Major-Gen. Robert Craufurd died of wounds received on 19th at Ciudad Rodrigo. (The regiment had been in his command at Buenos Ayres and in campaigns in Portugal and Spain, 1807-1812.)
- 25 M** —1879.—4th Bn. on Bazar Valley Expedition reached Chunar. 1900.—Battle of Spion Kop.
- 26 Tu** —1859.—Pursuit of Tantia Topee; Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) marched to Bhurtpure.
- 27 W** —1889.—4th Bn. detachment of 200 men started on Popa Expedition, BURMA.
- 28 Th** —1879.—4th Bn., reconnaissance on Tirah (Bazar Valley Expedition).
- 29 F** —1855.—105th day of Siege of SEBASTOPOL.
- 30 S** —1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged with Mutineers on the Ramgunga.
- 31 S** —1874.—2nd Bn. engaged at Action of AMOAFUL, Ashantee; 3 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded.

FEBRUARY.

- 1 M** —1814.—4 Cos. of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at **DONK**, Holland; 2 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded. 1809.—2nd Bn. arrived at Portsmouth from Vigo.
- 2 Tu** —1814.—4 Cos. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. at assault and capture of **MERXEM**; 3 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded. 1900.—Capt. Mills, 2nd Bn., died at Ladysmith, of wounds received on Jan. 6th.
- 3 W** —1807.—3 Cos. of 2nd Bn. at **Storming of Monte Video**; Capt. Dickenson and 10 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 19 Riflemen wounded. 1874.—2nd Bn. at skirmish on the Ordah, Ashantee.
- 4 Th** —1814.—Sortie from Antwerp repelled (4 Cos. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged). 1874.—2nd Bn. engaged at **ORDAHSU**, Ashantee; 19 Riflemen wounded. Coomassie occupied. 1903.—4th Bn. returned from S. Africa.
- 5 F** —1874.—2nd Bn. at **COOMASSIE**. 1900.—1st Bn. at **Action of Vaal Krantz**; 9 Riflemen killed, Capts. Talbot, Sharp, Lieuts. Ellis, Blewitt, Sir T. Cuninghame and 69 Riflemen wounded.
- 6 S** —1874.—2nd Bn. left Coomassie. 1900.—1st Bn. withdrawn from **Vaal Krantz**.
- 7 S** —1814.—French sortie from **ANTWERP** repulsed (4 Cos. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged). 1879.—Detachment 4th Bn. returned from **Bazar Valley Expedition**.
- 8 M** —1879.—Detachment 4th Bn. returned from **Kunar Expedition**.
- 9 Tu** —1859.—2nd Bn. engaged at **SIDHA GHAT**, Indian Mutiny.
- 10 W** —1815.—3rd Bn. at surrender of **FORT BOYER**, Mobile Expedition.
- 11 Th** —1847.—1st Bn. at skirmish on the **FISH RIVER** (1st Kaffir War).
- 12 F** —1810.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for **Tarifa**, Spain. 1900.—Action at **Dekiel's Drift**; Capt. Majendie, 2nd in command, Roberts' Horse, killed.
- 13 S** —1860.—2nd Bn. arrived at Delhi from Cawnpore after 23 days' marching.
- 14 S** —1867.—Snider B.L. rifles issued to 1st Bn. 1877.—4th Bn. returned from **Jowaki Expedition**.

FEBRUARY.

- 15 M** —1820.—General Sir David Dundas, Colonel-in-Chief, died. 1900.—Relief of Kimberley.
- 16 Tu** —1816.—The 95th Rifle Corps taken out of the Line and styled the "Rifle Brigade."
- 17 W** —1814.—All 3 Bns. crossed the Nive ; commencement of Campaign.
- 18 Th** —1811.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn., under Norcott, embarked at Cadiz for Algeçiras. 1900.—1st Bn. at Action of Monte Cristo ; 4 Riflemen killed, Cpts. A. D. Stewart, Bentinck, and 23 Riflemen wounded.
- 19 F** —1820.—F.M. the Duke of Wellington appointed Colonel-in-Chief, *vice* Sir David Dundas. 1855.—Portion of 2nd Bn. engaged in a reconnaissance, Crimea.
- 20 S** —1806.—1st Bn. returned from Germany and disembarked at Yarmouth.
- 21 S** —1874.—2nd Bn. arrived at Cape Coast Castle and embarked.
- 22 M** —1826.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Malta. 1900.—114th Day of Siege of Ladysmith. Lieut. Pearson died of enteric.
- 23 Tu** —1900.—Fighting on Tugela, 1st Bn., 7 Riflemen wounded. Rifle Battalion (Reservists 2nd Bn.), 4 Riflemen killed, 2nd Lieuts. Baker-Carr and Dumaresq and 32 Riflemen wounded.
- 24 W** —1811.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 4 Cos. 3rd Bn. disembarked at Algeçiras. 1814.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in skirmish at VILLE NAVE. 1855.—Long Enfield rifle issued to 1st Bn. 1900.—1st Bn. on Tugela, Capt. and Qr.-Mr. Stone, Lieut. Digby and 5 Riflemen wounded.
- 25 Th** —1810.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. arrived at Tarifa. 1879.—4th Bn. returned to Jellalabad from 1st Lughman Expedition.
- 26 F** —1814.—Passage of the GAVE DU PAU, 2nd and 3rd Bns.
- 27 S** —1810.—1st Bn. at skirmish at BARBA DEL PUERCO. 1814.—Battle of Orthez ; 2nd and 3rd Bns. present. 1900.—Cronjé surrendered. 1st Bn. at Action of Pieter's Hill ; 12 Riflemen killed, Capt. and Adj. Long, and 2nd Lieut. Buxton and 54 Riflemen wounded.
- 28 S** —1801.—Captain Sidney Beckwith's Company of the Rifle Corps embarked on H.M.S. *St. George* (Lord Nelson's flag-ship) for Copenhagen. 1900.—Relief of Ladysmith. During Siege 2nd Bn. had 4 officers and 38 Riflemen killed or died of wounds, 9 officers and 114 Riflemen wounded, 1 officer and 34 Riflemen died of disease. 1st Bn. had 25 Riflemen killed and 15 officers and 153 Riflemen wounded.

MARCH.

- 1 **M** —1811.—2 Cos. of 2nd and 4 Cos. of 3rd Bn. marched from Tarifa for Casas Viejas.
- 2 **Tu** —1843.—1st Bn. embarked at Malta for Corfu. 1896.—Rifle Company, Mounted Infantry, 3 officers and 60 Riflemen, 2nd and 4th Bns. embarked for S. Africa (Matabele War).
- 3 **W** —1811.—3rd Bn. formed advanced guard of Graham's force and forded the Laguna de la Janda between Casas Viejas and Vejer. 1900.—1st Bn. marched through **Ladysmith** and bivouacked under Surprise Hill.
- 4 **Th** —1811.—Night march of Cos. of 2nd and 3rd Bns. between Vejer and Conil. 1889.—4th Bn. detachment returned from Karen Expedition (BURMA).
- 5 **F** —1811.—Battle of Barrosa ; 2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 4 Cos. 3rd Bn. present ; Capt. Knipe and 19 Riflemen killed, 5 officers and 76 Riflemen wounded.
- 6 **S** —1811.—Massena retreated from Santarem ; 1st Bn. (in advance) started in pursuit. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at Lucknow.
- 7 **S** —1811.—Pursuit of Massena, Riflemen mounted behind Royal Dragoons. 1858.—Fighting at Lucknow ; 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged.
- 8 **M** —1811.—French dislodged from **PAIALVO**, by 1st Bn. and two 6-pounders.
- 9 **Tu** —1811.—Pursuit of Massena ; 1st Bn. skirmishing all day. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at **LUCKNOW** ; attack and capture of the Yellow Bungalow.
- 10 **W** —1811.—Pursuit of Massena. 1858.—Fighting at Lucknow.
- 11 **Th** —1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. at action before **Lucknow** ; Capt. Thynne and 2 Riflemen killed, Lieut. Cooper and 17 Riflemen wounded.
- 12 **F** —1811.—Combat of the **Redinha** ; 1st Bn. lost 4 Riflemen killed, and 2 officers and 9 Riflemen wounded.
- 13 **S** —1801.—Battle of **MANDORA**, Egypt. 9 officers and 200 men, who had served in the "Experimental Corps" at Ferrol, engaged in this and other actions of the campaign. 3 officers, Rifle Corps, wounded. 1900.—**Bloemfontein** occupied.
- 14 **S** —1811.—Action near **Casal Nova** ; Major John Stewart and Lieut. Strode killed (no return of Riflemen).
- 15 **M** —1811.—Combat at **FONZE DE ARONCE** ; 1st Bn., 2 officers wounded (no return).
- 16 **Tu** —1859.—2nd Bn. engaged near **SUPREE**, Indian Mutiny.

MARCH.

- 17 W** —1812.—1st Bn. at commencement of second Siege of BADAJOZ. 1874.—2nd Bn. arrived at Gibraltar from Gold Coast.
- 18 Th**—1811.—1st Bn. at skirmish at PONTE DE MARCELLA.
- 19 F** —1810.—Combat at Barba del Puerco; 1st Bn. lost Lieut. Mercer and 3 Riflemen killed and 10 Riflemen wounded. The first fight of the campaign of 1810. 1812.—Sortie from Badajoz repelled.
- 20 S** —1814.—Action of Tarbes, fought and won by the 3 Bns. of the 95th Rifles, unaided by other British troops; Captain Duncan and 6 Riflemen killed, 11 officers and 75 Riflemen wounded.
- 21 S** —1801.—Battle of ALEXANDRIA; 6 officers of the Rifle Corps and some 200 men of the "Experimental Corps of Riflemen" engaged. 1855.—2nd Bn. augmented to 16 Companies about this time, in the Crimea.
- 22 M** —1812.—1st and 3rd Bns. at St. Christoval, Badajoz. French gunners picked off by Riflemen.
- 23 Tu**—1855.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged in repulse of Sortie from Sebastopol. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at Koorsee, near Lucknow.
- 24 W** —1881.—4th Bn.; Waziri Expedition started from Rawal Pindi.
- 25 Th**—1815.—5 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Dover for Ostend (Waterloo Campaign).
- 26 F** —1812.—1st and 3rd Bns. at storming of FORT PICURINA, Badajoz the 3rd Bn. the first Corps in; Lieut. Stokes, 3rd Bn., the first man in.
- 27 S** —1814.—3rd Bn. drove the French from TOURNEFEUILLE; a few Riflemen wounded.
- 28 S** —1811.—1st Bn. drove the French from FREIXADAS; Lieut. and Adj. James Stewart killed.
- 29 M** —1811.—1st Bn. engaged. French driven from GUARDA.
- 30 Tu**—1815.—1st Bn. marched from Bruges to Courtrai. 1852.—1st Bn. disembarked at Algoa Bay, after 3 months passage on H.M. steamship *Megara* (2nd Kaffir War).
- 31 W** —1811.—Siege of BADAJOZ; 1st and 3rd Bns. engaged.

APRIL.

- 1 Th**—1800.—**First Parade** of the “**Experimental Corps of Riflemen**” at Horsham Barracks. 1855.—3rd Bn. formed for the **SECOND** time at Haslar, from drafts from depôts of 1st and 2nd Bns.
- 2 F**—1801.—**Battle of Copenhagen**. Lt.-Col. Hon. W. Stewart and Capt. Sidney Beckwith's Co. on board **Lord Nelson's Fleet**. Lt. and Adj. Grant and 2 Riflemen killed, 6 Riflemen wounded.
- 3 S**—1811.—Action near **Sabugal**; 1st Bn. and 1 Co. 2nd Bn. present. Lieut. Hon. D. Arbuthnot and 2 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 14 Riflemen wounded.
- 4 S**—1815.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked for England at end of American War. 1879.—4th Bn., 2nd Lughman Expedition, returned to Jellalabad. 1889.—4th Bn., Popa Expedition, returned (BURMA).
- 5 M**—1858.—Camel Corps formed during Indian Mutiny; officers and 100 men from the 2nd, and the same from the 3rd Bn., and 200 Sikhs, Major Ross (now General Sir John Ross) in command.
- 6 Tu**—1812.—**Storming of Badajoz**; Major O'Hare, 8 officers and 57 Riflemen killed, 14 officers and 225 Riflemen wounded. 8 Cos. 1st Bn., 2 Cos. 2nd and 5 Cos. 3rd Bn., took part in attack.
- 7 W**—1889.—4th Bn.; Phunkan Column started (BURMA).
- 8 Th**—1808.—3 Cos. 1st Bn. embarked for Sweden. 1854.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Gallipoli.
- 9 F**—**Good Friday**. 1855.—Second bombardment of SEBASTOPOL commenced; Lieut. Hon. A. Anson and 18 Riflemen of 1st Bn. manned the rifle-pits; 4 Riflemen killed.
- 10 S**—1814.—**Battle of Toulouse**; all 3 Bns. engaged; 14 Riflemen killed and 1 officer and 26 Riflemen wounded.
- 11 S**—**Easter Sunday**. 1812.—All 3 Bns. left Badajoz and advanced on Madrid.
- 12 M**—*Bank Holiday*. 1859.—2nd Bn. at skirmish at AKOUMA, Indian Mutiny.
- 13 Tu**—1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at BAREE, Indian Mutiny.
- 14 W**—1859.—Ross's Camel Corps started in pursuit of Ferozes Shah.
- 15 Th**—1879.—4th Bn. at Safed Sung.

APRIL.

- 16 F** —1814.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. started from Toulouse in pursuit of Soult.
- 17 S** —1863.—Field-Marshal Lord Seaton, Col.-in-Chief, died. 1856.—1st and 2nd Bns. at parade for Inspection by the Russian General Lüders.
- 18 S** —1863.—Gen. Sir G. Brown appointed Col.-in-Chief, *vice* Lord Seaton.
- 19 M** —1815.—1 Co. 2nd Bn., which had been in Holland since December, 1814, joined the 5 Cos. from England at Leuze, Belgium.
- 20 Tu**—1815.—Duke of Wellington inspected the 6 Cos. of 2nd Bn. in Belgium. 1855.—Rifle-pits manned and held by volunteers from the 1st Bn., Sebastopol.
- 21 W** —1854.—2nd Bn. commenced to construct the lines of Bulair across the isthmus of Gallipoli.
- 22 Th**—1855.—Russians driven from the Rifle-pits, Sebastopol. Privates Bradshaw, Humpston, and MacGregor awarded the **V.C.** for gallantry on this occasion.
- 23 F** —1811.—1st Bn. defended the Bridge of Marialva, near GALLEGOS; French repulsed.
- 24 S** —1855.—The slung pelisse and coatee abolished, and tunics substituted.
- 25 S** —1859.—2nd Bn. engaged in skirmish through the GOGRA JUNGLE.
- 26 M** —1859.—2nd Bn. engaged near Jugdespore.
- 27 Tu**—1811.—1st Bn. engaged at 2nd attack on Bridge of Marialva. 1815.—6 Cos. of 1st Bn. landed at Ostend (Waterloo Campaign).
- 28 W**—1825.—Horse Guards Order, dated 25th, for 1st and 2nd Bns. to be augmented from 8 to 10 Companies.
- 29 Th**—1852.—1st Bn. engaged in attack on MUNDEL'S KRANTZ (2nd Kaffir War); 1 officer and 5 Riflemen wounded.
- 30 F** —1814.—All 3 Bns. cantoned in villages on the Lower Garonne.

MAY.

- 1850.—H.R.H. Prince Arthur born. 1871.—Lieut. H.R.H. Prince Arthur promoted to Captain in 1st Bn.
- 2 S —1811.—3rd Bn. at combat at FUENTES D'ONOR; 1 officer and 9 Riflemen wounded.
- 3 M —1855.—199th day of Siege of Sebastopol.
- 4 Tu—1809.—The 3rd Bn. first raised by drafts from the 1st and 2nd Bns., numbering over 1,000 Riflemen. 1881.—4th Bn. crossed the Waziri Frontier.
- 5 W—1811.—Battle of Fuentes d'Onor; 1st Bn. and 1 Co. of 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged; Lieut. Westby and 3 Riflemen killed, 13 Riflemen wounded.
- 6 Th—1805.—The 2nd Bn. formed at Canterbury, by draft of 21 sergts. 20 corporals, 7 buglers, and 250 Riflemen from 1st Bn.; Major Wade to command.
- 7 F —1843.—The " Reserve Battalion " of 6 Cos. formed at Dover.
- 8 S —1854.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Scutari from Gallipoli.
- 9 S —1858.—2nd Bn. engaged near NUGGUR, Indian Mutiny.
- 10 M —1881.—4th Bn. engaged in skirmish at Raznak, WAZIRILAND.
- 11 Tu—1811.—Sortie from Badajoz.
- 12 W—1811.—Skirmish near ESPEJA; portions of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Bns. engaged.
- 13 Th—1815.—6 Cos. 1st Bn. quartered in Brussels. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at NUGGUR.
- 14 F —1815.—1 Co. 1st Bn., 1 Co. 2nd Bn., and 2 Cos. 3rd Bn., which had landed in Holland in December, 1814, arrived in Brussels. 1890.—Lee-Metford Magazine Rifle issued to 2nd Bn.
- 15 S —1800.—The " Experimental Corps of Riflemen " encamped at Swinley, Windsor Forest.

MAY.

- 16 S** —1854.—1st Bn. augmented to 12 cos., 8 "Service" and 4 "Depôt."
- 17 M** —1852.—1st Bn. engaged near the WATERKLOOF (2nd Kaffir War).
- 18 Tu**—1854.—2nd Bn. at Scutari ordered to be augmented to 12 Cos. (same as 1st Bn.).
- 19 W** —1874.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. brigaded together for Review by Czar of Russia.
- 20 Th**—1808.—3 Cos. 1st Bn. arrived off Gottenburg, Sweden.
- 21 F** —1813.—All three Bns. broke up from winter quarters, and marched into Spain. Establishment reduced to 6 Cos. per Bn. on account of heavy casualties in campaign of 1812.
- 22 S** —1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Dover for Portugal. 1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at GOWLOWLEE.
- 23 S** —1858.—Camel Corps engaged at CALPEE.
- 24 M** —1856.—Medals granted by Emperor of the French distributed at Balaclava.
- 25 Tu**—1809.—1st Bn. embarked at Dover for Portugal; joined the Bns. of the 43rd and 52nd in the Downs. 1854.—2nd Bn. reviewed at Scutari by the Sultan and Lord Raglan.
- 26 W**—1858.—Ross's Camel Corps forded the Jumna.
- 27 Th**—1812.—Regiment (all 3 Bns.) reviewed by Lord Wellington near El Bodon. "You look well and in good fighting order."
- 28 F** —1852.—1st Bn. engaged at INGILBY'S FARM (2nd Kaffir War).
- 29 S** —1854.—2nd Bn. embarked at Scutari for Varna. 1880.—H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn appointed Col.-in-Chief.
- 30 S** —~~Whit~~ **Whit Sunday**. 1815.—4 Cos. of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Bns. at Brussels reviewed by the Prince Sovereign of the Netherlands.
- 31 M** —*Bank Holiday*. 1854.—2nd Bn. encamped at Varna.

JUNE.

- 1 Tu**—1860.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) broken up at termination of Indian Mutiny; formed 5th April, 1858. 1901.—Fight near Blesbok Spruit; Lieut. C. H. Dillon (Mounted Infantry) wounded (died on 8th at Standerton).
- 2 W**—1815.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn., on return from New Orleans Expedition landed at Plymouth and marched to join 3 Cos. at Dover (remaining 2 at Brussels). 1881.—4th Bn., Waziri Expedition, returned to Rawal Pindi. 1902.—Peace proclaimed. End of S. African War.
- 3 Th**—1837.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Dover from Cephalonia. 1852.—2nd Bn. sailed from Quebec for England.
- 4 F**—1856.—1st Bn. embarked at Balaclava, in H.M.S. *Apollo*, for England, at termination of Crimean War, having lost 113 Riflemen killed in action, 342 by wounds and disease, and 353 invalided.
- 5 S**—1854.—2nd Bn. marched from Varna on Schumla.
- 6 S**—1854.—Title of "2nd Lieutenant," used since the regiment was first raised, changed to that of "Ensign"! 1900.—**Pretoria** occupied.
- 7 M**—1807.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. attacked Spanish camp at St. Pedro, near MONTE VIDEO; 2 officers and 27 Riflemen wounded. 1855.—Attack and capture of the Quarries, SEBASTOPOL.
- 8 Tu**—1808.—4 Cos. 2nd. Bn. embarked at Dover for Portugal. 1856.—2nd Bn. embarked at Balaclava for England at termination of Crimean War.
- 9 W**—1854.—Minié Rifles issued to 1st Bn.
- 10 Th**—1815.—2nd Bn. cantoned along the Belgian Frontier.
- 11 F**—1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. crossed the Pisuerga, in pursuit of the French.
- 12 S**—1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. at skirmish near the HORMUZA.
- 13 S**—1806.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for South America. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. at action of NAWABGUNGE; one officer and 15 Riflemen wounded.
- 14 M**—1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. joined 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. (*vide* 13th) at Monte Video, after having been 11 months on board ship.
- 15 Tu**—1813.—All three Bns. crossed the Ebro.
- 16 W**—1815.—**Action of Quatre Bras**; 1st Bn. engaged; Capt. Smyth, Lieut. Lister and 8 Riflemen killed, 3 officers and 51 Riflemen wounded.

JUNE.

- 17 Th**—1815.—2nd Bn. reached Waterloo and bivouacked.
- 18 F**—1813.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at San Millan (Spain); 4 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 13 Riflemen wounded. 1815.—**BATTLE OF WATERLOO**—6 Cos. 1st Bn., Lieuts. Stillwell and Johnson and 20 Riflemen killed, 13 officers and 124 Riflemen wounded; 6 Cos. 2nd Bn., 34 Riflemen killed, 14 officers and 179 Riflemen wounded; 2 Cos. 3rd Bn., Captain Eeles and 3 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 36 Riflemen wounded. 1855.—**Attack on the Redan**; Capt. Forman, Lieut. Boileau and 33 Riflemen killed, 3 officers and 89 Riflemen wounded.
- 19 S**—1815.—All three Battalions advanced on Paris. 1855.—Private Flannery, 1st Bn., found dead 200 yards inside of Russian abattis, Sebastopol.
- 20 S**—1858.—Short rifles issued to 4th Bn.
- 21 M**—1813.—**Battle of Vittoria**. All 3 Bns. engaged. The Riflemen captured the *first* French gun. Lieut. Campbell and 11 Riflemen killed, 6 officers and 61 Riflemen wounded.
- 22 Tu**—1815.—Napoleon I. abdicated. Allies marching on Paris. 1897.—2nd Bn. at Diamond Jubilee of H.M. the Queen.
- 23 W**—1813.—Pursuit after Vittoria. All 3 Bns. at skirmish at ECHARRI-ARANEZ; Riflemen mounted behind Royal Dragoons.
- 24 Th**—1813.—Pursuit of French after Vittoria. All 3 Bns. engaged near LA CUENCA, and captured the *last* gun of the French army.
- 25 F**—1855.—252nd day of the siege of Sebastopol.
- 26 S**—1857.—Queen Victoria presented the **V.C.** to Brevet-Major Hon. H. Clifford, Brevet-Major C. T. Bouchier, Capt. W. J. Cuninghame, Lieut. John Knox, Privates Wheatley, Bradshaw, MacGregor and Humpston, "For Valour" during the Crimean War.
- 27 S**—1859.—2nd Bn. arrived at Lucknow, having been 20 months in the field and marched over 1,745 miles.
- 28 M**—1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. landed at Ensenada de Barragon. 1837.—2nd Bn. at Coronation of Queen Victoria.
- 29 Tu**—1858.—Ross's Camel Corps inspected by Lord Canning and Sir Colin Campbell at Allahabad. 1897.—3rd Bn. started on Tochi Valley Expedition.
- 30 W**—1815.—March on Paris. 1st Bn. crossed the Oise at Pont St. Maxence, 2nd and 3rd Bns. at Chantilly.

JULY.

- 1 **Th**—1859.—2nd Bn. went into Barracks at Lucknow. Since Nov., 1857, when it took the field, its losses were 10 officers, 20 sergeants and 226 Riflemen.
- 2 **F**—1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. attacked Spanish at Passo Chico, and drove them into Buenos Ayres; 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 22 Riflemen wounded. 1812.—1st Bn. engaged at RUEDA, Spain.
- 3 **S**—1809.—The 1st Bn., 43rd and 52nd, landed at Vallada, in the Tagus, and were formed into "**The Light Brigade**," under Major-General Craufurd. 1855.—Capt. Fyers's picquet lost 8 killed and 5 wounded in trenches, Sebastopol.
- 4 **S**—1807.—2 Cos. 1st Bn. sharply engaged near BUENOS AYRES; 2 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 4 Riflemen wounded. 1810.—1st Bn. engaged at Bridge of Marialva.
- 5 **M**—1807.—**Attack on Buenos Ayres**; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; Capt. Jenkinson, Lieut. Turner and 90 Riflemen killed, 9 officers and 139 Riflemen wounded.
- 6 **Tu**—1811.—Capt. Hart's Co., 2nd Bn., sailed for Spain. Capt. Beckwith's Co., 2nd Bn., sailed for Spain about same time in 1810. (These two companies were attached to 1st Bn.)
- 7 **W**—1813.—1st Bn. engaged at CAZARCA, Spain. 1815.—British Army marched into Paris after Waterloo. *The first man to enter* was Lieut. and Adj. Smith, of 2nd Bn. *The first corps to enter* was the 2nd Bn.; it camped in the Champs Elysées. 1852.—1st Bn. engaged at FULLER'S HOEK, 2nd Kaffir War.
- 8 **Th**—1814.—3rd Bn. embarked at Bordeaux and sailed for England. 1852.—1st Bn. engaged at the Waterkloof.
- 9 **F**—1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn., under Beckwith, embarked at Deal for Denmark. 1815.—1st Bn. encamped at Clichy, near Paris.
- 10 **S**—1815.—Hd. Qrs. and 5 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked at Dover for Ostend.
- 11 **S**—1856.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Portsmouth from the Crimea, having lost 132 Riflemen killed in action, and 353 died of disease (574 men wounded).
- 12 **M**—1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Buenos Ayres for Monte Video. 1815.—3rd Bn. landed at Ostend and marched on Paris. 1898.—2nd Bn. left Malta for Egypt.
- 13 **Tu**—1807.—5 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Deal for Copenhagen. 1814.—1st and 2nd Bns. embarked near Bordeaux for England. 1854.—1st Bn. embarked at Portsmouth for Crimea.
- 14 **W**—1811.—Capt. Hart's Co., 1st Bn., landed at Lisbon. 1890.—Rifle Caps issued to 2nd Bn.

JULY.

- 15 Th**—1813.—1st Bn. drove the French from the heights of **SANTA BARBARA**.
- 16 F** —1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. landed at Veldbeck (Holland). 1898.—2nd Bn. arrived at Cairo.
- 17 S** —1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. arrived in England from Bordeaux at end of **Peninsular War**.
- 18 S** —1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in skirmish near Castrejon.
- 19 M** —1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged on the **GUARENA**.
- 20 Tu**—1809.—8 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Deal for Holland (**WALCHEREN EXPEDITION**).
- 21 W** —1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. forded the River Tormes, waist-deep, above Salamanca.
- 22 Th**—1812.—**Battle of Salamanca**. All 3 Bns. present, but slightly engaged; 3 Riflemen killed, 24 Riflemen wounded.
- 23 F** —1809.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for Holland to join 2nd Bn. 1812.—Pursuit of Marmont after Salamanca; Regiment engaged near the **TORMES** River.
- 24 S** —1810.—**Combat of the Coa**; 1st Bn. lost Capt. Creagh, Lieuts. McLeod and Reilly, and 11 Riflemen killed, 9 officers and 55 Riflemen wounded. 1852.—1st Bn. attacked and captured kraals on the **WATER-KLOOF**.
- 25 S** —1825.—1st Bn. divided into 6 "Service" and 4 "Dépôt" Cos.
- 26 M** —1806.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. embarked at Gravesend for South America.
- 27 Tu**—1809.—The Light Division, under Craufurd, reached Navalmaral, 50 miles from Talavera, at sunset.
- 28 W**—1809.—The Light Division started at dawn on their famous forced march on Talavera. **Battle of Talavera**; Major Bunbury with detachments of 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged.
- 29 Th**—1809.—The Light Division reached Talavera early in the morning after having marched 62 miles in 26 hours. 1810.—2 Cos. 3rd Bn. joined 3 Cos. of same Bn. and 2 Cos. 2nd Bn., at Cadiz, then besieged by French.
- 30 F** —1809.—2nd Bn. sailed from the Downs for Holland (Walcheren Expedition), being brigaded with 43rd and 52nd, under Gen. Hon. W. Stewart. N.B.—The 1st Bn. was at this time also brigaded with the other battalions of the 43rd and 52nd in Portugal, under Craufurd.
- 31 S** —1809.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged in outpost affair near **FLUSHING**; 1 officer and 10 Riflemen wounded.

AUGUST.

- 1 S** 1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Mondego Bay, Portugal. 1809.—8 Cos. 2nd Bn. sailed from Deal for Walcheren. 1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. engaged at **BRIDGE OF JACCI**, Spain.
- 2 M** -- *Bank Holiday*. 1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. engaged at **ECHALAR**, Spain. 1868. F.M. Sir E. Blakeney, Col.-in-Chief, died.
- 3 Tu** 1809. 2nd Bn. engaged near **FLUSHING**. 1868.—F.M. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales appointed Col.-in-Chief.—H.R.H. Prince Arthur gazetted Lieut., Rifle Brigade. 1896.—Rifle Company (2nd and 4th Bns.), Mounted Infantry, at Storming of Makoni's Kraal, S. Africa; 1 Rifleman wounded.
- 4 W** —1810.—“**The Light Division**” formed under Craufurd at Alameda. 1857.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for India (Mutiny).
- 5 Th**—1885.—Rifle Company Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.), of Nile Expeditionary Force, broken up (was formed Aug. 24th, 1884).
- 6 F** —1854.—1st Bn. disembarked at Constantinople.
- 7 S** —1857.—2nd Bn. embarked at Kingstown for service in India (Mutiny).
- 8 S** —1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. sailed from Monte Video for England.
- 9 M** —1809.—Siege of Flushing. 5 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed on South Beveland.
- 10 Tu**—1809.—Siege of Flushing. 1854.—1st Bn. landed on Asiatic side of Bosphorus. Enfield rifles issued to 1st Bn. 1902.—Coronation Day.
- 11 W** —1809.—**Flushing** surrendered; 2nd Bn. lost 11 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 21 Riflemen wounded.
- 12 Th**—1850.—1st Bn. having landed at Gravesend, marched to Canterbury on return from 1st Kafir War.
- 13 F** —1812.—Regiment (all three Battalions) **marched into Madrid**.
- 14 S** —1855.—302nd day of siege of Sebastopol.
- 15 S** —1808.—2nd Bn. attacked French picquets at Obidos; **first affair in the Peninsular War**; Lieut. Bunbury and 1 Rifleman killed, 2 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded. 1809.—Capitulation of **WALCHEREN**.
- 16 M** —1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 5 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Veldbeck and covered the advance on Copenhagen of Army under Major-Gen. Sir A. Wellesley.
- 17 Tu**—1807.—Outpost affair of 1st Bn. outside **COPENHAGEN**; 1 Rifleman killed 2 Riflemen wounded. 1808.—**Battle of Roleia**; 2nd Bn. lost 17 Riflemen killed, and 3 officers and 30 Riflemen wounded.

AUGUST.

- 18 W**—1877.—4th Bn. first paraded with Martini-Henry rifles.
- 19 Th**—1808.—2 Cos. 1st Bn. disembarked at Peniche, in Portugal and joined 4 Cos. (which had sailed for Sweden on April 8). 1898.—2nd Bn. left the Atbara for Khartoum.
- 20 F**—1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at SULTANPORE, 3rd Bn. engaged at NASSREGUNGE.
- 21 S**—1808.—**Battle of Vimiera**; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; 2nd Bn. lost 37 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 43 Riflemen wounded; 1st Bn. losses unrecorded. 1811.—4 Cos. 3rd Bn. joined Light Division.
- 22 S**—1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at SULTANPORE on the Goomtee. 1880.—1st Bn. sailed in H.M.S. *Jumna* for India.
- 23 M**—1858.—4th Bn. landed at Malta.
- 24 Tu**—1807.—2nd Bn. engaged outside COPENHAGEN. 1812.—2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. at combat of SAN LUCAR EL MAYOR. 1884.—Formation of Rifle Company, Camel Corps, for Nile Expedition; 2nd and 3rd Bns. sent 2 officers and 50 men.
- 25 W**—**Regimental Birthday**. 1800.—**Experimental Corps of Riflemen** landed at FERROL, and engaged Spaniards; Lieut.-Col. Stewart severely wounded. 1800.—**The Rifle Corps** formally embodied under Col. Coote Manningham. 1813.—1st Regimental Dinner at Santa Barbara, Spain. 1815.—2nd Regimental Dinner at St. Germain-en-Laye, near Paris.
- 26 Th**—1800.—Action at FERROL renewed; 3 officers and 8 Riflemen wounded. 1809.—Major-Gen. Sir Coote Manningham, 1st Colonel-in-Chief, died, from effects of Corunna campaign.
- 27 F**—1812.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged in action at SEVILLE. 1865.—Gen. Sir George Brown, Colonel-in-Chief, died. 1900.—2nd Bn. at **Attack on Bergendal**. Capts. W. Steward, Lysley, E. Campbell and 23 Riflemen killed or died of wounds. Lieut.-Col. Metcalfe, Capts. Alexander, H. Maitland, 2nd Lieut. Basset and 51 Riflemen wounded. Rifleman E. Durrant awarded the **V.C.**
- 28 S**—1865.—F.M. Sir Edward Blakeney appointed Colonel-in-Chief.
- 29 S**—1807.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged at KROGE, Denmark. "A few men of the 95th fell" (Sir A. Wellesley). 1848.—Action of **Boem Platz**. Dutch Boers defeated; Capt. Murray and 6 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 8 Riflemen wounded.
- 30 M**—1854.—2nd Bn. embarked at Varna for the Crimea.
- 31 Tu**—1809.—Gen. Sir D. Dundas, Commander-in-Chief, appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1813.—**Storming of San Sebastian**; 50 volunteers from each battalion; 8 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 16 Riflemen wounded. **Defence of the Bridge of Vera** by all 3 Bns.; Capt. Cadoux and 18 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 53 Riflemen wounded.

SEPTEMBER.

- 1 W**—1855.—Capt. Balfour and 50 Riflemen (volunteers. from 2nd Bn.) covered a sap from 5th parallel, Sebastopol. Lieut. Cary and 1 Rifleman killed, 15 Riflemen wounded.
- 2 Th**—1898.—**Battle of Khartoum.** 2nd Bn. engaged. 1 Rifleman killed, 8 Riflemen wounded.
- 3 F**—1874.—2nd Bn. ordered to Gold Coast (ASHANTEE EXPEDITION).
- 4 S**—1854.—349th day of siege of Sebastopol.
- 5 S**—1841.—2nd Bn. embarked at Deptford for Bermuda. 1855.—Capt. Balfour and 52 Riflemen 2nd Bn. seized Russian rifle-pits, Sebastopol. 1 Rifleman killed, 8 wounded
- 6 M**—1839.—Brunswick rifle issued to Regiment, in place of the Baker rifle.
- 7 Tu**—1807.—Surrender of **Copenhagen.** 1854.—1st. Bn. landed at Varna.
- 8 W**—1855.—**Final Attack on Sebastopol;** 2nd Bn. engaged in assault on REDAN; Capt. Hammond, Lieut. Ryder, and 23 Riflemen killed, 8 officers and 137 Riflemen wounded.
- 9 Th**—1855.—**Sebastopol entered** by the Allies. Russians blew up their magazines, barracks, &c., and set town on fire before retreating.
- 10 F**—1855.—The losses of the 1st and 2nd Bns. in the trenches during the Siege of Sebastopol (not otherwise accounted for) amounted to 175 Riflemen killed, and 143 Riflemen wounded.
- 11 S**—1848.—Rebel Boers sent in their submission to Sir Harry Smith; 1st Bn. returned to Bloemfontein.
- 12 S**—1812.—2nd Bn. left Lisbon, *en route* for Spain. 1898.—2nd Bn. left Khartoum.
- 13 M**—1858.—3rd Bn. at capture of FORT MANDAUULA. 1864.—Whitworth rifles issued to 4th Bn.
- 14 Tu**—1809.—2nd Bn. landed at Dover from WALCHEREN EXPEDITION, having lost over 300 men by fever in 6 weeks (5 sergeants and 128 Riflemen died within 3 months of disembarkation). 1854.—1st and 2nd Bns. landed in Crimea.
- 15 W**—1852.—1st Bn. engaged on the WATERKLOOF.

SEPTEMBER.

- 16 Th**—1810.—Retreat on Torres-Vedras commenced; Light Division left as rear-guard at Celorico.
- 17 F** —1857.—First man attested for the 4th Bn. 1901.—Fight near Dejager's Drift, Lieut. Blewitt (Mounted Infantry) killed.
- 18 S** —1810.—1 Co. 2nd Bn. engaged at ALCALA DE LAS GAZULES. 1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked at Plymouth for New Orleans Expedition, exactly two months after their return from Peninsular War.
- 19 S** —1854.—2nd Bn. engaged at BULGANAK, Crimea.
- 20 M** —1809.—1st Bn. engaged at CELORICO. 1854.—**Battle of the Alma**; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; 2nd Bn. covered the advance; 11 Riflemen killed; 1 officer and 38 Riflemen wounded.
- 21 Tu**—1813.—All 3 Bns. camped on the Bidassoa, south of the Pass of Vera. 1898.—2nd Bn. embarked at Alexandria for Crete.
- 22 W** —1811.—1st Bn. at Skirmish near Ciudad Rodrigo. 1852.—Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, Colonel-in-Chief, died.
- 23 Th**—1852.—Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Prince Consort appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1897.—2nd Bn. embarked for Malta.
- 24 F** —1854.—2nd Bn. covered the advance to the Belbeck.
- 25 S** —1810.—1st Bn. engaged in rear-guard affair at Mora Morta. 1855.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged at Mackenzie's Farm, Crimea.
- 26 S** —1810.—1st Bn. engaged at Sula. 1854.—2nd Bn. reached Balaclava.
- 27 M** —1810.—**Battle of Busaco**; 1st Bn. engaged. 1811.—1st Bn. at skirmish of ALDEA DE PONTE.
- 28 Tu**—1854.—1st Bn. encamped before Sebastopol.
- 29 W**—**Michaelmas Day**. 1854.—2nd Bn. marched from Balaclava to Sebastopol and bivouacked at Kamish.
- 30 Th**—1876.—Major H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn promoted to Lieut.-Colonel to command the 1st Bn., dated 27th Sept.

OCTOBER.

- 1 **F** —1869.—The Glengarry cap first taken into wear.
- 2 **S** —1854.—2nd Bn. camped on east and in rear of Quarries, Sebastopol, where it remained during the siege. 1899.—2nd. Bn. left Crete for S. Africa.
- 3 **S** —1810.—Retreat on TORRES VEDRAS, Light Division formed rear-guard at Pombal.
- 4 **M** —1817.—2nd Bn. went into barracks at Valenciennes.
- 5 **Tu**—1854.—Ground broken before Sebastopol.
- 6 **W** —1811.—Regiment employed in blockade of Ciudad Rodrigo.
- 7 **Th**—1813.—**Forcing the Pass of Vera**; all three Battalions engaged. Capt. Gibbons, Lieuts. Campbell and J. Hill, and 31 Riflemen killed, 6 officers and 161 Riflemen wounded.
- 8 **F** —1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. sailed from Falmouth for Portugal. 1858.—Det. 3rd Bn. engaged at JAMO, Indian Mutiny. The C. in C. "requested marked attention to the gallantry of Lieut. Green, who was dangerously wounded, 14 sabre cuts, left arm and right thumb amputated." 1 Rifleman killed, 2 Riflemen wounded.
- 9 **S** —1833.—2nd Bn. left Corfu for Cephalonia. 1900.—Det. 1st Bn. engaged at **Vlakfontein**. Capts. A. D. Stewart and Paget and 1 Rifleman killed, 5 Riflemen wounded.
- 10 **S** —1810.—1st Bn. engaged at ALEMQUER. Reached the lines of TORRES VEDRAS at Arriuda.
- 11 **M** —1858.—2nd Bn. recrossed the Goomtee in pursuit of Mutineers.
- 12 **Tu**—1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. sailed from Madeira for New Orleans. 1854.—Pte. Wheatley won the **V.C.** by throwing a live shell over a parapet, Trenches, Sebastopol.
- 13 **W** —1858.—Ross's Camel Corps (Detachments 2nd and 3rd Bns.) pursued the Mutineers in the Jugdespore jungles.
- 14 **Th**—1810.—Lines of Torres Vedras, 1st Bn. engaged at SOBRAL; 2 officers wounded; several Riflemen killed and wounded. 1854.—2nd Bn. picquet under Capt. Fyers drove off Russians.
- 15 **F** —1854.—Four Riflemen crept up to within 500 yards of Sebastopol and fired into the windows of the Grand Barracks.

OCTOBER.

- 16 S** —1854.—2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. engaged in 5-gun Battery, Sebastopol. 1895.—Capt. F. E. Lawrence killed at MGOBANI, E. Africa, whilst on Special Service.
- 17 S** —1854.—The Allies opened fire on SEBASTOPOL.
- 18 M** —1805.—5 Cos. of 1st Bn. landed at Cuxhaven, and formed advance guard of army moving on Bremen.
- 19 Tu** —1847.—Surrender of the Gaika Chief, Sandilli, to 1st Bn.; end of the 1st Kaffir War.
- 20 W** —1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at SUKRETA (Indian Mutiny). 1899.—Action of **Talana Hill**. Lieut.-Col. John Sherston, D.S.O., killed.
- 21 Th** —1858.—4 Cos. 3rd Bn. at assault and capture of **FORT BIRWAH**; Lieut. Richards and 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 27 Riflemen wounded, 3rd Bn. at Skirmish of **KHOATH KHAS**.
- 22 F** —1873.—4th Bn. sailed for India.
- 23 S** —1818.—2nd Bn. at Review at Neuville; Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia, &c., present. 1858.—3rd Bn. engaged at **KHURGURH**, Indian Mutiny.
- 24 S** —1874.—Martini-Henry Rifle issued to 2nd Bn.
- 25 M** —1854.—**Battle of Balaclava**; Lieut. Godfrey, and a few Riflemen silenced a Russian Battery.
- 26 Tu** —1805.—1st Bn. entered BREMEN. 1808.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 4 Cos. 2nd Bn. disembarked at Corunna. 1854.—2nd Bn. picquet engaged in obstinate fight in **CAREENAGE RAVINE**.
- 27 W** —1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at **MITHARDEN**, Indian Mutiny.
- 28 Th** —1858.—2nd Bn. occupied Fort Kataree. 1899.—1st Bn. embarked at Southampton for South Africa.
- 29 F** —1812.—2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. engaged at **ARANJUEZ**; 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 8 Riflemen wounded. 1815.—2nd Bn. occupied quarters at Versailles. 1902.—1st Bn. landed at Portsmouth from S. Africa.
- 30 S** —1818.—2nd Bn. embarked at Calais, after 3½ years with the army of occupation in France. 1899.—2nd Bn. arrived at Ladysmith, and engaged at **Lombard's Kop**, 2 Riflemen wounded.
- 31 S** —1812.—Madrid evacuated, 1st Bn. and 2nd Bn. retreated on Salamanca. 1818.—1st Bn. embarked at Calais for England.

NOVEMBER.

- 1 **M** —1854.—During the preceding 3 weeks, the 1st and 2nd Bns. lost 11 Riflemen killed, and 1 officer and 27 Riflemen wounded in the Trenches, Sebastopol. 1899.—General Sir Redvers Buller and Staff landed at Cape Town. 2nd Bn. at **Ladysmith**. **Commencement of Siege.**
- 2 **Tu**—1857.—Enfield Rifles issued to the 4th Bn.
- 3 **W**—1806.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. cantoned at Oldenburg; Expedition to Germany.
- 4 **Th**—1857.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Calcutta, the first of the Rifle Brigade who ever served in India.
- 5 **F** —1854.—**Battle of Inkerman**; 1st and 2nd Bns. lost Bt.-Major Rooper, Capt. Cartwright, Lieut. Malcolm, and 30 Riflemen killed, 3 officers and 58 Riflemen wounded.
- 6 **S** —1814.—1 Company 2nd Bn. embarked at Deal for Flanders. 1899.—Skirmish outside of Ladysmith.
- 7 **S** —1812.—Retreat from Madrid on Salamanca; 1st and 2nd Bns. crossed the Tormes at Alba. (Retreat continued into Portugal on 15th.)
- 8 **M** —1811.—All 3 Bns. engaged in Blockade of CIUDAD RODRIGO.
- 9 **Tu**—1858.—2nd Bn. advanced against **FORT AMETHIE**. 1899.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged on Observation Hill, **Ladysmith**, 2nd Lieut. Lethbridge and 1 Rifleman killed, and 4 Riflemen wounded.
- 10 **W**—1813.—**Battle of the Nivelle**; all 3 Bns. engaged; Lieut. Doyle and 11 Riflemen killed, 10 officers and 76 Riflemen wounded.
- 11 **Th**—1853.—1st Bn. left Algoa Bay in H.M.S. *Simoom* at end of 2nd Kaffir War. 1858.—Mutineers evacuated Fort Amethie, 2nd Bn. started in pursuit.
- 12 **F** —1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. (with Sir John Moore) entered Spain.
- 13 **S** —1807.—5 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Deal from Copenhagen. 1846.—1st Bn. landed at Algoa Bay for 1st Kaffir War. 1873.—2nd Bn. embarked at Cork for the Gold Coast.
- 14 **S** —1854.—Great storm at Balaclava; 4 Cos. 2nd Bn. in trenches for 48 hours. 1897.—3rd Bn. arrived at Rawal Pindi from Tochi (3 officers and 117 Riflemen died from disease between August and December).
- 15 **M** —1855.—Great explosion in French siege train, Sebastopol; 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer wounded.

NOVEMBER.

- 16 Tu**—1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. landed at Deal on return from Denmark.
- 17 W**—1812.—1st Bn. at combat on the HUEBRA near San Munoz. 1874.—2nd Bn. left Portsmouth for Gibraltar.
- 18 Th**—1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in last day of the retreat from Madrid; 3 Riflemen killed, 11 wounded.
- 19 F**—1810.—Pursuit of Massena; 1st Bn. in reconnaissance at Valle, near Santarem; "slight loss."
- 20 S**—1854.—**Gallant Exploit at the Rifle Pits, Sebastopol**; Lieut. Tryon and 9 Riflemen killed, 17 Riflemen wounded; Lieuts. Bouchier and Cuninghame got the **V.C.** and Colour-Sergt. Hicks the French War Medal.
- 21 S**—1813.—1st Bn. drove in French outposts at BAYONNE. 1878.—4th Bn. crossed the Afghan frontier; **capture of Ali Masjid.**
- 22 M**—1867.—2nd Bn. landed at Portsmouth from India. 1874.—Martini-Henry rifles issued to the 1st Bn.
- 23 Tu**—1813.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in skirmish at ARCANGUES; 1 officer and 6 Riflemen wounded.
- 24 W**—1874.—2nd Bn. landed at Gibraltar.
- 25 Th**—1812.—All 3 Bns. went into winter quarters at Alameda and Espeja, close of the campaign. 1899.—1st Bn. landed at Durban.
- 26 F**—1805.—1st Bn. at Occupation of Bremen. 1857.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. in action before CAWNPORE. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at HYDERGURH.
- 27 S**—1857.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged in repulse of the GWALIOR Contingent, 3 officers wounded. 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 1 Co. 3rd Bn. arrived at Cawnpore from Futtehpore (having marched 48½ miles in 26 hours), in time to take part in engagement.
- 28 S**—1857.—**Action at Cawnpore**; 6 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 1 Co. 3rd Bn. engaged; Lieut.-Col. Woodford and 5 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 19 Riflemen wounded.
- 29 M**—1857.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 1 Co. 3rd Bn. engaged in skirmish at CAWNPORE; 3 Riflemen killed and 3 officers and 5 Riflemen wounded. 1877.—4th Bn., 1st party started on JOWAKI EXPEDITION.
- 30 Tu**—1839.—Percussion Brunswick rifle issued to the Regiment, in place of Flint-lock Baker rifle.

DECEMBER.

- 1 **W** —1857.—3rd Bn. at Futtelpore ordered to Cawnpore.
- 2 **Th** —1854.—Second parallel before Sebastopol opened; 1st Bn. picquet drove Russians out of the Advanced Trench; 1 Rifleman killed, 2 Riflemen wounded.
- 3 **F** —1815.—3rd Bn. marched out of Paris for Calais. 1858.—3rd Bn. at capture of Fort Oomrai.
- 4 **S** —1877.—4th Bn.: affair on Shergasha Ridge, Jowaki Expedition.
- 5 **5** —1857.—3rd Bn. joined 2nd Bn. at Cawnpore. 1861.—5-grooved Naval Enfield Rifle issued to 1st Bn.
- 6 **M** —1857.—Final **Battle of Cawnpore**; 2nd and 3rd Bns. lost 1 Rifleman killed and 1 officer and 19 Riflemen wounded. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at **BYRAM GHAT**. 3rd Bn. engaged at **FUTTEHPORE**.
- 7 **Tu** —1895.—1 officer and 25 men 2nd Bn. embarked for Ashantee with "Special Service Corps."
- 8 **W** —1877.—4th Bn.: destruction of villages in Bori Valley, Jowaki Expedition.
- 9 **Th** —1813.—Passage of the Nive: all 3 Bns. sharply engaged. 1814.—1 Co. 1st, 1 Co. 2nd, and 2 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked at Deal for Holland.
- 10 **F** —1813.—**Battle of the Nive**; all 3 Bns. engaged; Lieut. Hopwood and 9 Riflemen killed, 75 Riflemen wounded.
- 11 **S** —1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at **SHAHGURH**. 2nd Bn. crossed the Gogra. 1899.—2nd Bn. **Night Sortie from Ladysmith**. Boer 4·7 howitzer captured and destroyed. Lieut. Fergusson and 15 Riflemen killed, Capt. Paley, Lieut. Davenport, 2nd Lieut. Bond and 32 Riflemen wounded, 5 Riflemen (stretcher-bearers) taken prisoners.
- 12 **5** —1854.—Picquet of 1st Bn. violently attacked by Russians near Woronzow road, who were driven back.
- 13 **M** —1813.—Skirmish at **BASSUSSARI**, near the Nive. 1888.—4th Bn. detachment joined Karen Expedition (**BURMA**).
- 14 **Tu** —1861.—Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Prince Consort, Colonel-in-Chief, died 1888.—4th Bn.: Yoma Hill Column started (**BURMA**).
- 15 **W** —1861.—Field-Marshal Lord Seaton appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1899.—1st Bn. at **Battle of Colenso**, 2nd Lieut. Graham and 5 Riflemen wounded. Capt. Congreve wounded in trying to save guns and awarded the **V.C.**
- 16 **Th** —1858.—3rd Bn. having crossed the Gogra, advanced (**Trans-Gogra Campaign**). 1901.—4th Bn. embarked at Queenstown for South Africa.

DECEMBER.

- 17 F** —1814.—4 Cos. of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. disembarked at Island of Tholen and marched on Bergen-op-Zoom.
- 18 S** —1813.—Regiment cantoned about Arcangues; end of Campaign of 1813.
- 19 S** —1815.—1st Bn. entered Paris and occupied barracks in the Rue de Clichy.
- 20 M** —1808.—The 5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 4 Cos. 2nd Bn., which had landed at Corunna on Oct. 26, on this day joined the 5 Cos. of 1st and 4 Cos. of the 2nd (which had served at Roleia and Vimiera), at Sahagun. 1810.—1 Co. 2nd Bn. at **Defence of Tarifa**, 2 Riflemen killed, 16 Riflemen wounded. 1852.—1st Bn. at **Action of the Berea**, S. Africa; 3 Riflemen killed.
- 21 Tu** —1854.—Sortie from Sebastopol repulsed.
- 22 W** —1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. engaged at **New Orleans**; 23 Riflemen killed 3 officers and 59 Riflemen wounded (total loss over 1-5th of their number).
- 23 Th** —1871.—Busbies taken in wear by 2nd Bn.
- 24 F** —1877.—4th Bn. 2nd party ordered to start on JOWAKI Expedition.
- 25 S** —**Christmas Day**. 1802.—The Rifle Corps ordered to be numbered the "**Ninety-Fifth**." 1808.—Retreat of Corunna commenced; 1st Bn. on rear guard with Sir John Moore; 2nd Bn. on rear guard with General Craufurd. 1818.—3rd Bn. disbanded. 1857.—3rd Bn. engaged at **PUTARAH**.
- 26 S** —1808.—2nd Bn. engaged at **CASTRO PIPA**. 1853.—2nd Bn. engaged at **CHURDAH**; captured 5 guns. 1900.—1st Bn. engaged near **Greylingstad**; 11 Riflemen killed, Capt. Radclyffe, Lieut. M. White and 45 Riflemen wounded.
- 27 M** —*Bank Holiday*. 1858.—2nd Bn. at capture of **FORT MEDJIDIA**; 1 Rifleman killed, 6 Riflemen wounded.
- 28 Tu** —1808.—Retreat of **CORUNNA**; 1st Bn. sharply engaged at **BENAVENTE**. 1814.—3rd Bn. engaged at second combat before New Orleans; 1 Rifleman killed, 4 Riflemen wounded.
- 29 W** —1857.—2nd Bn. at capture of **FORT ETAWAH**.
- 30 Th** —1877.—4th Bn. arrived at **BORI PASS**, Jowaki; forced it next day.
- 31 F** —1810.—Assault on **Tarifa** by French repulsed; 1 Co. 2nd Bn. engaged; 1 Rifleman killed, 1 Rifleman wounded. 1846.—1st Bn. engaged in skirmish on the Kei river. 1858.—2nd Bn. in skirmish on the Raptée.

ROLL OF PAST OFFICERS

OF

THE RIFLE BRIGADE.

The KING.

Abercromby, *Hon. J.*, 62, Palmerston Place,
Edinboro', N.B.

à Court-Repington, Lt.-Col. C., *C.M.G.*,
Naval and Military Club

Adair, Capt. *Sir F. E. S.*, *Bart.*, Naval and
Military Club

[5] Alexander, Boyd, Esq., Wilsley, Cran-
brook, Kent

Alexander, Col. B. F., Wilsley, Cranbrook,
Kent

Ames, Alfred, Esq., Junior United Service
Club

Ames, Frederick, Esq., Hawford Lodge,
Worcester

Annesley, Capt., *A.S.E.*, 5, Leinster Gardens,
Hyde Park, W.

[10] Bagot, Lieut.-Col. V. S., 26, Charles
Street, Berkeley Square, W.

Balfour, Major Francis Walter, Fernie Castle,
Collessie, Fife, N.B.

Baker-Carr, Capt. C. D'A. B. S., 47, Clarence
Square, Cheltenham

War Services, &c.

Afghan War, 1878 (medal
and clasp). *Nile Expedi-*
tion, 1898 (medal, *Egypt-*
ian medal and clasp).
South Africa, 1899-1900.
(Queen's medal and 3
clasps, *C.M.G.*).

Indian Mutiny, wounded
(medal & clasp). *Canada*,
1870 (medal and clasp).

Indian Mutiny (medal and
clasp).

South Africa, 1901-1902
(Queen's medal and 4
clasps).

Canada, 1866 and 1870
(medal and 2 clasps).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal
and clasp and Turkish
medal).

Nile Expedition, 1898 (me-
dal, Egyptian medal and
clasp). *South Africa*, 1899-
1902 (Queen's medal and
5 clasps, King's medal
and 2 clasps) wounded.

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Lt.-Col. Chamberlin, Surg.-Gen. Bradshaw, Maj.-Gen. Robinson, Fred. Ames, Maj.-Gen. Nicholl, Col. G. Curzon, Lt.-Col. Hon. C. Edwards,
 Lt.-Gen. Sir H. Newdigate, Lt.-Col. H. Lindsay, Gen. Sir M. Dillon, Maj.-Gen. Sotheby, Col. Dugdale.

OFFICERS WHO SERVED IN THE INDIAN MUTINY, 1857,
 WHO ATTENDED H.M.'s LEVÉE, 1907.

War Services, &c.

Baker-Carr, Major R. G. T., *M.V.O.*, Army and Navy Club

Barnwell, Brigade-Surg. Tobias, Ashcombe, Harrogate.

[15] Bentinck, Major W. G., *D.S.O.*, Secretariat, Pretoria

Bingham, Capt. Lord, 5, Portman Square, W.

Blackett, Maj.-Gen. Sir E., *Bart.*, *C.B.* Matfen Hall, Corbridge, Northumberland

Blackett, Major C. F., 12, Avenue des Eperons d'Or, Brussels.

Blane, Lt.-Gen. Sir Seymour, *Bart.*, *C.B.*, White's, St. James's Street, S.W.

[20] Blois, E. W., Esq.

Borthwick, Lt.-Col. A., *M.V.O.*, Chief Constable, Midlothian, Edinburgh, N.B.

Bosanquet, N. E. T., Esq., Claysmore, Enfield, Middlesex.

Bootle-Wilbraham, *Hon.* V. R., Fairfield Estate, Peermaud, *via* Periacolam, Travancore, S. India

Boyle, Col. Gerald E., 48, Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W.

[25] Bradford, Gen. W. H., United Service Club

Bradshaw, Surg.-Major-Gen. A. F., *C.B.*, *Hon.* Physician to the King, United Service Club

Bramston, Col. Thomas Harvey, 20, Old Burlington Street, W.

Brownrigg, Col. H. S., 55, Drayton Gardens, S.W.

Egyptian Expedition, 1882 (medal and clasp and Bronze Star).

South Africa, 1899-1902 : wounded (Queen's medal and 6 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps, *D.S.O.*).

Bechuanaland, 1884-85.

Crimea, Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, Sebastopol, Assault on Redan, 18th June ; severely wounded, left leg amputated (medal and 4 clasps, Knt. of Leg. of Honour, and Turkish medal).

Indian Mutiny (medal).

Crimea, Inkerman, Sebastopol, wounded (medal and 2 clasps, Turkish and Sardinian medals and Medjidie). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp).

South Africa, 1900 (Queen's medal and clasp).

Burma, 1889 (medal and clasp).

Crimea, Alma (medal and clasp & Turkish medal).

Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1879 (medal). *Zhob Valley*, 1884. *Hazara Expedition*, 1891 (medal and clasp and *C.B.*).

Kaffir War, 1852-3 (medal and clasp). *Crimea*, Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 4 clasps, Turkish medal, and Knight of Legion of Honour).

Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp). *Jowaki Expedition* (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal).

War Services, &c.

| | |
|---|--|
| Buchanan, Lt.-Col. H. B., Arthurs', St. James' Street, S.W. | |
| [30] Buller, N. M., Esq., Junior Naval and Military Club, W. | <i>South Africa</i> , 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps). |
| Bunbury, Lt.-Col. C. T., Cotswold House, Christchurch Road, Winchester | <i>Canada</i> , 1866 (medal and clasp). |
| Burnell-Milnes, Major E. A. P., Junior Carlton Club | |
| Burrell, Capt. <i>Hon.</i> Willoughby, 60, Pont Street, S.W. | <i>Canada</i> , 1866 (medal and clasp). |
| Burn, Major H. Pelham, The Hall, Fairlight, nr. Hastings | <i>Burma</i> , 1886-7 (medal and clasp). |
| [35] Cairns, Capt. <i>Earl</i> , Combe, Bradford Abbas, Sherborne | <i>South Africa</i> , 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps). |
| Campbell, Capt. Arthur C., Naval and Military Club | |
| Campbell, Lt.-Col. <i>Hon.</i> H. W., 44, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W. | <i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Leg. of Honour, Medjidie and Turkish medal). |
| Cary, Col. L. F. B., Tor Abbey, Torquay | <i>Crimea</i> (in Royal Navy), bombardment of Sebastopol (medal and clasp, and Turkish medal). <i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Burma</i> , 1886-8 (medal and clasp). |
| Caulfield, George, Esq., Copsewood, Limerick | <i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1863-4 (medal and clasp). |
| [40] Chamberlin, Lt.-Col. E., 60, Jermyn Street, S.W. | <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1863-4 (medal and clasp). |
| Cholmondeley, Lt.-Col. H. C., <i>C.B.</i> , Edstaston, Wem, Salop | <i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-1879 (medal and clasp). <i>South Africa</i> , 1900 (Queen's medal and 6 clasps. <i>C.B.</i>). |
| Clanmorris, <i>Lord</i> , Creg Clare, Ardrahan, Co. Galway | <i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp). |
| Clarke, Capt. C. H. G. M., M.V.O., 20, Lennox Gardens, S.W. | <i>Nile Expedition</i> , 1898 (medal, Egyptian medal). |
| Clerk, Col. J., <i>C.S.I.</i> , <i>C.V.O.</i> , Carlton Club | <i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). |
| [45] Clifton, Capt. A. W., Warton Hall, Lytham, Lancashire | <i>Kaffir War</i> , 1852-3 (medal). <i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Balaklava, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, and Turkish medal). |
| Close, T., Esq. | |

War Services, &c.

Cockburn, Colonel George, *D.S.O.*, Clifton House, Winchester

Nile Expedition, 1898 (medal, Egyptian medal and clasp, *D.S.O.*). *South Africa*, 1899-00 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps).

Coke, Hon. E., Holkham, Norfolk

South Africa, 1900-1902 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).

Coke, Lt.-Col. *Hon.* Wenman, 8, St. James's Place, S.W.

Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal and clasp). *Waziri Expedition*, 1881.

[50] Colville, Col. A. E. W., *C.B.*, The Manor House, Shelsley Beauchamp, Worcester

Afghan War, 1878-79 (medal and clasp). *Waziri Expedition*, 1881. *N.W. Frontier*, 1897 (medal and clasp). *South Africa*, 1900-1902 (Queen's medal and 6 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps, *C.B.*).

Congreve, Colonel W. N., *V.C.*, *M.V.O.*, West Felton, Oswestry, Shropshire

South Africa, 1899-1902, slightly wounded (Queen's medal and 7 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps, *V.C.*).

Constable-Maxwell-Scott, *Hon.* J., Calar, Wimbledon.

Ashantee (medal and clasp).

Conyngnam, *Lord C.* A., Army and Navy Club

Cope, Lt.-Col. *Sir* Anthony, *Bart.*, Bramshill Park, Winchfield

Canada, 1866 and 1870 (medal and 2 clasps). *Ashantee* (medal & clasp).

[55] Cosby, D. S. A., Esq., Stradbally Hall, Queen's County

Cowans, Brig.-General J. S., *M.V.O.*, Naval and Military Club, W.

Cowell, Capt. A. J. V., Clifton Castle, Bedale, Yorkshire

Crake, Lt.-Col. E. B., The Highlands, St. Leonard's-on-Sea

Cranbrook, *Earl of*, 2, Cadogan Sq., S.W.

[60] Creed, Capt. P. R., 6 Park Row, Knightsbridge, S.W.

Crichton, Capt. *Hon.* J. A., Crom Castle, Newtown Butler, Ireland

South Africa, 1901-1902 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps).

Crompton, Lt.-Col. R. E., *C.B.*, Thriplands, Kensington Court, S.W.

South Africa, 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps, *C.B.*).

Cuffe, Capt. *Hon.* O. F. S., St. James's Club, Piccadilly

Ashantee (medal and clasp).

Curzon, Col. G. A., Westwood, Windlesham, Surrey

Indian Mutiny, Camel Corps, 1857-8, medal and 2 clasps).

[65] Cutlar-Fergusson, A., Craigdarroch, Moniaive, Dumfriesshire

War Services, &c.

Darell, Capt. H. F.

Dashwood, Col. C. B., Junior United Service Club

Davenport, Capt. S., West Cliff, Bembridge, Isle of Wight.

Davy, Capt. D. B.

[70] Dawson, Major E. A. F., Launde Abbey, Leicester

Deedes, Major-General W. H., *D.S.O.*, 10, St. James's Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.

De L'Isle and Dudley, Major *Lord*, Penshurst Place, Kent

De Mauley, *Lord*, Brooks' Club, S.W.

Dillon, Gen. *Sir* Martin, *G.C.B.*, *C.S.I.*, United Service Club

[75] Dillon, *Viscount*, Ditchley, Enstone, Oxfordshire

Dixon, Capt. W., 23, Norfolk House Road, Streatham, S.W.

Dorrien-Smith, Capt. A. A., *D.S.O.*, Tresco Abbey, Isles of Scilly

Douglas, Capt. E. Palmer, Cavers, Hawick, N.B.

Drummond, Capt. Alfred Manners, Charnwood Lodge, West Cliff Road, Bourne-mouth.

[80] Drummond, Capt. Algernon H., Maltman's Green, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks.

Drummond, Hugh H. W., Esq., Syon House, East Budleigh, Devon

Duff, J. C., Esq., Lt. and Qr.-Mr., R.M. College, Camberley

Dugdale, Col. H. C. G., Hill House, Christchurch Road, Winchester

Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).

Nile Expedition, 1898 (medal, Egyptian medal and clasp). *South Africa*, 1899 - 1901, wounded (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).

Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp).

South Africa, 1900-1901 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps).

Waziri Expedition, 1881. *Burma*, 1886-8, severely wounded (medal and clasp, and *D.S.O.*).

Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp).

Punjab, 1848-49 (medal). *N. W. Frontier*, 1851 (medal and clasp). *Indian Mutiny*, severely wounded (medal and clasp). *China War*, 1860 (medal and 2 clasps). *Abyssinia* (medal and *C.B.*, *A.D.C.* to Queen).

Indian Mutiny, wounded (medal and clasp). *Red River*, (medal and clasp). *Burma*, 1886-8 (medal and 2 clasps. Reward for Distinguished Service.

South Africa, 1900-1902 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, and Turkish medal).

South Africa, 1901-1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).

Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp).

| | War Services, &c. |
|--|---|
| Dunalley, <i>Lord</i> , Kilboy, Nenagh, Tipperary | <i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp). |
| [85] Dunlop, James, Esq., 88, Charles Street, Toronto, Canada | |
| Dunn, E. W., Esq., Childrey Manor, Wantage | |
| Dutton, H., Esq., Hinton House, Alresford | |
| Eardley-Wilmot, <i>Sir John, Bart.</i> , 83, Cromwell Road, S.W. | <i>South Africa</i> , 1902 (Queen's medal and 2 clasps). |
| Eccles, Capt. W. V., Governor's House, H.M. Prison, Bristol | <i>Burma</i> , 1887-88 (medal and clasp). |
| [90] Edwardes, Lt.-Col. <i>Hon. C. E.</i> , 39, Lancaster Gate, W. | <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). |
| Egerton, Lt.-Col. R., 2, Carlisle Place, Victoria Street, S.W. | <i>Canada</i> , 1866 (medal and clasp). |
| Ellis, Capt. G. M. A., White's, St. James's Street | <i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1897 (medal and clasp). <i>South Africa</i> , 1900 (Queen's medal and 2 clasps). Wounded. |
| Enniskillen, <i>Earl of</i> , Florencecourt, Enniskillen | |
| Euston, <i>Earl of</i> , 17, Carlton House Terrace | <i>Canada</i> , 1870 (medal and clasp). |
| [95] Ferguson, Major A. G., H.M. Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland, Bellwood, Perth, N.B. | <i>South Africa</i> , 1900-1902 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps). |
| Fergusson, Col. John Adam, St. Philip's Lodge, Cheltenham | |
| FitzHerbert, Major W. H. Somersal Herbert, Derby | <i>Jowaki Expedition</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp). |
| FitzGeorge, Col. <i>Sir A. C. F.</i> , <i>K.C.V.O.</i> , <i>C.B.</i> , 6, Queen Street, Mayfair, W. | <i>Canada</i> , 1866 (medal and clasp). |
| FitzGerald, <i>Sir Maurice, Bart.</i> , <i>Knight of Kerry</i> , <i>C.V.O.</i> , Valencia Island, Ireland, and 75, South Audley Street, W. | <i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp) |
| [100] Ford, Capt. R., Naval and Military Club | <i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1900 wounded (Queen's medal and 3 clasps). |
| Frere, Major <i>Sir Bartle C. A.</i> , <i>Bart.</i> , 67, Westbourne Terrace, W. | <i>Zulu War</i> , 1879 (medal and clasp). <i>Burma</i> , 1886-8 (medal and clasp, <i>D.S.O.</i>). |
| Fryer, Lt.-Col. E. J., 22, Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W. | <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Sikkim Expedition</i> , 1861. <i>South Africa</i> , 1879. |
| Fuller-Acland-Hood, Major A., Lingwood Lodge, Norwich | <i>Ashantee</i> 1896 (star.) |

War Services, &c.

Pyers, Capt. H. A., *M.V.O.*, Naval and Military Club

[105] Gillespie, Capt. R. W.

Glyn, Lt.-Gen. J. P. Carr, Northleigh, Wimborne, Dorset

Glyn, Capt. *Hon.* Sidney Carr, 27, Grosvenor Place, S.W.

Graham, Capt. R. G. Norton Conyers, Melmerby, Yorkshire

Graham, *Sir* R. H., *Bart.*, Norton Conyers, Melmerby, Yorkshire

[110] Grant, Lt.-Col. Wilmot, Army and Navy Club

Green-Wilkinson, Major L. F.,

Grosvenor, *Hon.* G., The Lodge, Sparsholt, Hants.

Guest, Montague John, Esq., A8, Albany, London, W.

Hamilton, *Rt. Hon.* Lord George, Carlton Club

[115] Hammond, Lt.-Col. W. W., Army and Navy Club

Hardinge, Capt. *Viscount*, South Park, Penshurst, Kent

Harington, Lt.-Col. A., Naval and Military Club

Harington-Stuart, Col. R. S., Torrance, East Kilbride, N.B.

Harrison, Capt. A. P. B., Ashton Manor, Dunsford, Exeter

[120] Harvey, Lt.-Col. H., Uxbridge Road, Slough

N.W. Frontier, 1897 (medal and clasp).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). *Canada*, 1866 and 1870 (medal and 2 clasps). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal & clasp, Turkish medal).

South Africa, 1899-1902 (wounded) (Queen's medal and 5 clasps). (King's medal and 2 clasps).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal & clasp, Turkish medal).

Canada, 1866 and 1870 (medal and 2 clasps).

Burmah, 1886-87 and 1888-89 (medal and 2 clasps). *Dongola Expedition*, 1896 (Egyptian medal and 2 clasps, Medjidie). *Nile Expeditions*, 1897 and 1898 (medal, 3 clasps to Egyptian medal, Osmanieh). *South Africa*, 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 6 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).

South Africa, 1900-02 (Queen's medal and clasp, King's medal and 2 clasps).

Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp).

Jowaki Expedition (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp). *Burma*, 1886-8 (2 clasps).

Soudan Expedition, 1884-5 (medal and 2 clasps, Bronze Star).

Ashantee (medal and clasp).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal).

South Africa, 1899-1902 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).

Crimea, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Turkish medal, and medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field) *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *Ashantee* (medal).

War Services, &c.

| | |
|--|---|
| Heber-Percy, Lt.-Col. R. J., Chineham, Basingstoke | <i>Jowaki Expedition</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Waziri Expedition</i> , 1881. <i>Burma</i> , 1888-9 (clasp). |
| Hesketh, <i>Sir</i> Thomas, <i>Bart.</i> , Easton Neston, Towcester | |
| Hildyard, Thomas B. T., Esq., Flintham Hall, Newark | |
| Hill, Captain Arthur B. G. S., The Ashes, Hothfield, Ashford, Kent | <i>Indian Mutiny</i> , with Camel Corps (medal and clasp). |
| [125] Hillyard, Col. G. A., Crockerhill House, Chichester | <i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1864 (medal and clasp). <i>Jowaki Expedition</i> (clasp). <i>Burma</i> , 1888-9 (clasp). |
| Home, Lt.-Colonel <i>Hon.</i> C. D., Woodcroft, St. Boswells | |
| Hone, Capt. H., 95, Gleneagle Road, Streat- ham, S.W. | <i>Canada</i> , 1866 (medal and clasp). <i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp). |
| Hood, <i>Hon.</i> A., Xela, Woking | |
| Hope-Johnstone, Capt. J. J., Raehills, Dum- friesshire, N.B. | |
| [130] Hopwood, Major A. R., The Priory, Prior Park, Bath | <i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp) |
| Hornby, Capt. G. S. P., Sandley House, near Gillingham, Dorset | <i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp). <i>Waziri Ex- pedition</i> , 1881. |
| Howard, Lt.-Col. F. C., St. Philips, Scalby R.S.O., Yorkshire. | <i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp). <i>Burma</i> , 1888-9 (medal and clasp). |
| Howard, Major-General <i>Sir</i> F. H., <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>C.M.G.</i> , Army and Navy Club | <i>Jowaki Expedition</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp). <i>Burma</i> , 1888-9 (clasp). <i>Nile Expedition</i> , 1898 (medal, Egyptian medal and clasp). <i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps, <i>K.C.B.</i>). |
| Hubbard, Gerald N., Esq., Selwyn Lodge, Westgate-on-Sea | |
| [135] Hume, Lt.-Col. C. W., 14, Somers Place, W. | <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). |
| Hunter, Capt. <i>Sir</i> Charles, <i>Bart.</i> , Mortimer Hill, Berks | <i>South Africa</i> , 1900 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps). |
| Hutton, Surgeon-Major G. A., Milverton Hill Villas, Leamington | |
| Inchiquin, <i>Lord</i> , Dromoland Castle, New- market-on-Fergus, Co. Clare | |

Inge, Capt. A. G., Th
Beverstone Road, The
[140] Irby, Capt. F. A., B
Stratton, Norfolk.

Jenkins, Col. A. E., Rifle I

Jenner, Lt.-Col. A. V., 1
Military Club, W.

Johnson, William, Esq.,
sage West, Co. Cork

Kenyon-Slaney, Major-Gen
Service Club, S.W.

[145] Kerr-Pearse, Capt.
Street, S.W.

Kingscote, Nigel F., Esq.
Street, W.

Kington-Blair-Oliphant,
Walpole Street, Sloa

Kinloch, Major-General A
and Navy Club

Knight, Capt. W. W., B
Kent

[150] Lamb, Col. C.,
Battle

Lane, Major-General Si
C.B., Royal Hospital

Lascelles, Lt.-Col. H. A.
Club, S.W.

Lascelles, E., Esq.

Lawless, Lt.-Col. Hon. Edw
town, Maynooth, Co. Kil

[155] Lee-Dillon, Hon. H. L.
Enstone

Legge, Hon. C. G., 36, Victoria

American schooner from Boston for Newbern, North Carolina.

He latter having rejoined early on the 30th June, cleared out 5th off Cape Charles and

were met with the 1st July. That evening the "Warwick", "Clatsop" and "Cory

were seen from Charleston harbor and a dispatch which was not interfered with, most

on a cruise he except the vessel, some of the New York privateers are making

Some also on rejoined the "Warwick". On the 29th they fell in with a Bermuda privateer

excepted. Early on the 29th she fell in with a schooner taken by the latter ship and the

large Henry. They were sighted of the 15th the tender started early and on the 14

Leslie, Col. G. F., Merton, Camberley

Limerick, *Earl of*, Newbridge Lodge, Celbridge

Lindsay, Lt.-Col. H. Gore, Glasnevin House, Dublin

[160] Lindsay, Lt.-Col. Walter J., Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.

Liverpool, Major, *Earl of*, M.V.O., Kirkham Abbey, York

Lloyd-Anstruther, Lt.-Col. R. H., 37, Eccleston Square, S.W.

Lowndes, Major A. H. W., Merk's Hill, Dunmow

Lucan, *Earl of*, K.P., Laleham House, Staines

[165] Luttrell, Capt. H. C. F., Dunster Castle, Dunster, Somerset

Luttrell, Capt. A. F., Court House, East Quantoxhead, Somerset

Lyttelton, General *Rt. Hon. Sir* N. G., G.C.B., Royal Hospital, Dublin

Lyttelton, *Hon.* J. C., Hagley Hall, Stourbridge

Maberly, Major T. A., Mytton, Cuckfield.

[170] Mackenzie, Capt. *Sir* K. J., *Bart.*, Conan House, Gairloch, Ross-shire

War Services, &c.

Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal and clasp). *Nile Expedition*, 1898 (medal and clasp). *Egyptian medal*. *South Africa*, 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).

Kaffir War, 1852-3 (medal). *Crimea*, Alma, Balaklava, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, and Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp).

Canada, 1870 (medal and clasp).

South Africa, 1900 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).

Indian Mutiny (medal). *Canada*, 1866 (medal and clasp). *Egyptian Expedition*, 1882 (medal and clasp, Bronze Star).

Burma, 1886-89 (medal and 2 clasps). *N.W. Frontier*, 1897 (medal and clasp). 1897-98 *Tirah* (clasp). *South Africa*, 1900-02 (Queen's medal and 2 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).

Crimea, Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 4 clasps, Turkish medal, Legion of Honour and Medjidie).

Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp). *Jowaki Expedition* (medal and clasp). *Egyptian Expedition*, 1882 (medal and clasp, Osmanieh and Bronze Star). *Nile Expedition*, 1898 (medal, Egyptian medal and clasp). *South Africa*, 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, K.C.B.).

South Africa, 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).

Ashantee (medal). *Jowaki Expedition* (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal).

Burma, 1888-9 (medal and clasp).

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War Services, &c.

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|---|---|
| Macleaen, Major-Gen. Henry J., Ardgour, 24, Hayne Road, Beckenham | Ashantee (medal). |
| Macmillan-Scott, Capt. A. F., Langlee, Jedburgh, N.B. | South Africa, 1899-1901 (Queen's medal and 2 clasps). |
| McGrigor, Capt. Sir J. R. D., Bart., 25, Charles Street, St. James's Square, S.W. | South Africa, 1899-1901 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps). |
| Manningham-Buller, Capt. M. E., New Club, Grafton Street, W. | Jowaki Expedition (medal and clasp). Afghan War, 1878-80 (medal and 2 clasps, Bronze Star). South Africa, 1900 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps). |
| [175] Mansel, Col. J. D., Smedmore, Corfe Castle | South Africa, 1899-1902 (Queen's medal and 2 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps). |
| Markham, Capt. A. J., Morland, Penrith | |
| Markham, Capt. F., Morland, Penrith | |
| Metcalf, Major-General C. T. E., C.B., Army and Navy Club, S.W. | Burma, 1886-7 (medal and clasp). N. W. Frontier. 1897-8 (medal and clasp). South Africa, 1898-1902 severely wounded, (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps), C.B. |
| Meysey-Thompson, Lt.-Col. R. F., Nun- thorpe Court, York | Ashantee (medal and clasp). Medal for Saving Life. |
| [180] Middleton, H. N., Esq. (formerly Monck) Dissington Hall, Newcastle-on- Tyne | Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp). |
| Montgomery, Col. Arthur, Radnor Club, Folkestone | Canada, 1866 and 1870 (medal and 2 clasps). Waziri Expedition, 1881. |
| Moorsom, Lt.-Col. H. M., M.V.O., Pen- wortham, Preston, Lancs. | Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp). Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp). |
| Morgan, Capt. Hon. F. C., Ruperra Castle, Newport, Monmouth | Crima, Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 4 clasps and Turkish medal). |
| Morris, Major Hon. G. H., Army and Navy Club | N. W. Frontier, 1897 (medal and clasp). South Africa, 1902 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps). |
| [185] Morrison-Bell, Capt. E. W. | N. W. Frontier, 1897 (medal and clasp). South Africa, 1901-2 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps). |
| Muncaster, Lord, 5, Carlton Gardens, Lon- don, S.W.; and Muncaster Castle, Ravenglass, Cumberland | Crima, Sebastopol (medal and clasp and Turkish medal). |
| Napier, Capt. Hon. C. F. H. | N. W. Frontier, 1897 (medal and clasp). |

- Nicholl, Major-Gen. C. R. H., St. Hilary,
Cowbridge, S.O., Glamorgan
- Noel, Lieut.-Col. *Hon.* Edward, Exton Park,
Oakham
- [190] Norcott, Colonel C. H. B., *C.M.G.*,
Wing House, Oakham
- Northbrook, *Earl of*, 42, Portman Square,
W.
- Osborne, H. C. B., Esq., Junior Naval and
Military Club, W.
- Parker, *Hon.* Cecil T., The Paddocks,
Eccleston, Cheshire
- Parker, Major W. F., Delamore, Ivy Bridge,
Devon
- [195] Patton-Bethune, Major D. E. B.
- Payne-Gallwey, *Sir* Ralph, *Bart.*, Thirkleby
Park, Thirsk
- Peacocke, Capt. T., Efford Park, Lymington
- Pearson, C. L. M., Esq., Naval and Military
Club
- Pemberton, Colonel A. R., Army and Navy
Club
- [200] Pennington, *Hon.* Alan J., Ragdale
Hall, Leicester
- Pigott, Capt. W. G., Blackmore House, nr.
Brentwood
- Pinney, Capt. C. F., The Chalêt, Peasenhall,
Suffolk
- Prideaux-Brune, Lt.-Col. C. R., Prideaux
Place, Padstow, Cornwall
- Reade, Surgeon-Major-Gen., *Sir* J. B. C.,
K.C.B., *Hon.*-Surgeon to the King,
Constitutional Club, W.C.
- [205] Ribblesdale, *Lord*, Guisburne Park,
Clitheroe, Yorkshire

War Services, &c.

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp and Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp).

Ashantee (medal and clasp). *Joraki Expedition* (medal and clasp). *Burma*, 1886-8 (clasp).

Canada, 1870 (medal and clasp). *Burma* (medal and clasp). *South Africa*, 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps, *C.M.G.*).

South Africa, 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).

Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal and clasp). *South Africa*, 1901-2 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps).

Crimea, Sebastopol (in R.N.) (medal and clasp, Turkish medal).

South Africa, 1901-1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).

Ashantee (medal and clasp).

Crimea, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol, Assaults on Redan, 18th June and 8th Sept. (wounded) (medal and 3 clasps, Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1878-79 (medal).

War Services, &c.

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|--|---|
| Rickman, Lt.-Col. A. D., Kingston Lisle, Wantage, Berks | <i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1863-4 (medal and clasp). |
| Ripley, E. G., Esq., Bedstone Court, Bucknell, Salop | <i>South Africa</i> , 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps). |
| Robinson, Major-Gen. C. W., <i>C.B.</i> , Beverley House, Ealing Rise, Ealing | <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal). <i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Zulu War</i> (medal and clasp). |
| Rokeby, Capt. H. L., Arthingworth Manor Northampton | <i>Burma</i> , 1886-8 (medal and clasp). |
| [210] Russell, A. G., Esq., Wood Eaton, Oxford | |
| Russell, Major Leonard G., Norman Mede, Winchester | |
| Ruthven, <i>Lord</i> , Barncluith, Hamilton, N.B. | <i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp. Turkish medal). <i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1863-4 (medal and clasp). |
| Rycroft, <i>Sir</i> R. N., <i>Bart.</i> , Dummer House, Basingstoke | <i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps). |
| Saunderson, Capt. S. F., Castle Saunderson, Belturbet | <i>South Africa</i> , 1901-1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps). |
| [215] Savile, Capt. J. H. D., Travellers' Club, Pall Mall | |
| St. John-Mildmay, Lt.-Col. H. A., 31, Gloucester Street, Belgrave Road | <i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp. Turkish medal). <i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1863-4 (medal). <i>Canada</i> , 1866 (medal and clasp). |
| St. John-Mildmay, Capt. W. P., Wales House, Queen Camel, Bath | <i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp). |
| St. Paul, Col. C. H., Junior United Service Club | <i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp). <i>Burma</i> , 1888-9 (medal and clasp). |
| Scott, Surg.-Gen. J. E., 30, Burlington Road, Dublin | <i>Afghan War</i> , 1852-3 (medal and clasp). <i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Inkerman, Balaklava, Sebastopol (medal and 4 clasps. Medjidie, and Turkish medals). <i>Canada</i> , 1866 (medal and clasp). |
| [220] Seymour, Major-General Frederick H. A., Villa Marie, San Remo | |
| Sherston, Major C. D., Evercreech, Bath | <i>Ashantee</i> , severely wounded (medal and clasp). |
| Sherston, Lt.-Col. W. Maxwell, <i>D.S.O.</i> , Alford Cottage, Castle Cary, Somerset | <i>Soudan Expedition</i> , 1884-5 (medal and 2 clasps, Bronze Star). <i>Burma</i> 1886-7 (medal and clasp). <i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, <i>D.S.O.</i>). |
| Simeon, <i>Sir</i> John Barrington, <i>Bart.</i> , Swainston, Newport, Isle of Wight | |

War Services, &c.

Smyth, Lt.-Col. G. J. Fitzroy, Guards' Club

[225] Sotheby, Major-Gen. F. E., Ecton, Northampton

Crimea, Sebastopol, Assault on Redan, 8th Sept. (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *China*, 1860 (medal and 2 clasps). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp).

Somerset, Capt. *Hon.* A. C. E., 8, Stratford Place, W.

Spence-Jones, Capt. C. J. H., Pantglâs, Golden Grove, Carmarthenshire

South Africa, 1899-1902 (Queen's medal and 6 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).

Staveley, Capt. C. R., Pamflete, Ivy Bridge, Devonshire

South Africa, 1901-2 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).

Stephens, Major-Gen. A. H., *C.B.*, 2, Carlisle Place, Victoria Street, S.W.

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp).

[230] Stephenson, H. R., Esq., 28, South Audley Street, W.

South Africa, 1900-1902 (Queen's Medal and 3 clasps).

Steuart, Capt. J. M. S., Ballechin, Ballinluig, Perthshire, N.B.

Stewart, Major-Gen. R. C., *C.B.*, 25, Palmeira Mansions, Hove, Brighton

Indian Mutiny, severely wounded (medal and clasp).

Stone, Capt. F., 24, Acton Lane, Harlesden, N.W.

Ashantee 1873 (medal and clasp). *South Africa*, 1899-1900, wounded (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).

Strachey, Lt.-Col. R. J., Provisional Battalion, Tidworth

Burma, 1889 (medal and clasp). *N. W. Frontier*, 1897 (medal and clasp).

[235] Swaine, Major-Gen. L. V., *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, 14, Queen's Gate, S.W.

Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp). *Egyptian Expedition*, 1882 (medal and clasp, Bronze Star, Medallie, *C.B.*). *Soudan Expedition*, 1884-5 (clasp).

Swaine, W. H. P., Esq., Compton, Camberley

South Africa, 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).

Swinhoe, Capt. W. G., 34, Carmalt Gardens, Putney, S.W.

Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp).

Talbot, Major F. G., *D.S.O.*, Glenhurst, Esher

South Africa, 1899-1902, severely wounded (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps, *D.S.O.*)

Talbot, N. S., Esq., Bishop's House, Kennington, S.E.

South Africa, 1899-1902 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).

[240] Tankerville, *Earl of*, Chillingham, Northumberland

Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).

Teed, Capt. E. Qr.-Mr. 5th Reserve Bn.
Royal Sussex Regiment, Hastings

Tharp, Capt. G. P., Chippenham Park,
Newmarket

Thornton, Major F. S., Old Manor House,
Whitton, Middlesex

Thornton, Capt. L. H., King's Farm, Little
Shelford, Cambridge

[245] Tighe, E. K. B., Esq., Guards' Club

Torphichen, *Lord*, Calder House, Mid-
Calder, N.B.

Tottenham, C. Loftus, Esq., Tudenham,
Mullingar

Tryon, R., Esq., Army and Navy Club,
S.W.

Tufnell-Tyrell, Lt.-Col. J. L., Boreham
House, Chelmsford

[250] Turnor, Major R. C., Travellers' Club

Turnor, Christopher Hatton, Esq., Ber-
thorpe, Compton, Guildford

Vandeleur, Capt. H. S., Ennis, Co. Clare,
Ireland

Verner, Col. Willoughby, Hartford Bridge,
Winchfield

Vyner, Robert, Esq., Newby Hall, Ripon,
Yorkshire

[255] Wadham, Major W., Headquarter Staff,
Corps of Commissionaires, 131, Emble-
ton Road, Lewisham, S.E.

Walpole, Lt.-Col. H., 27, St. Leonard's
Terrace, S.W.

Walsh, Major *Hon.* C. E., Chief Constable,
Radnorshire

Ward, Capt. Victor N., Winkford House,
Witley, Surrey

War Services, &c.

Ashantee (medal and clasp).

South Africa, 1899-1902,
wounded (Queen's medal
and 5 clasps, King's
medal and 2 clasps).

Bechuanaland, 1884-5.

N.W. Frontier, 1897 (medal
and clasp). *South Africa*,
1902 (Queen's medal and
3 clasps)

Burma, 1886-7 (medal and
clasp).

Ashantee (medal).

Soudan Expedition, 1884-5
(medal and 2 clasps,
Bronze Star). *South
Africa*, 1899-1900, very
severely injured (Queen's
medal and clasp). Medal
for Saving Life.

South Africa, 1902 (Queen's
medal and 3 clasps).

Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal
and clasp).

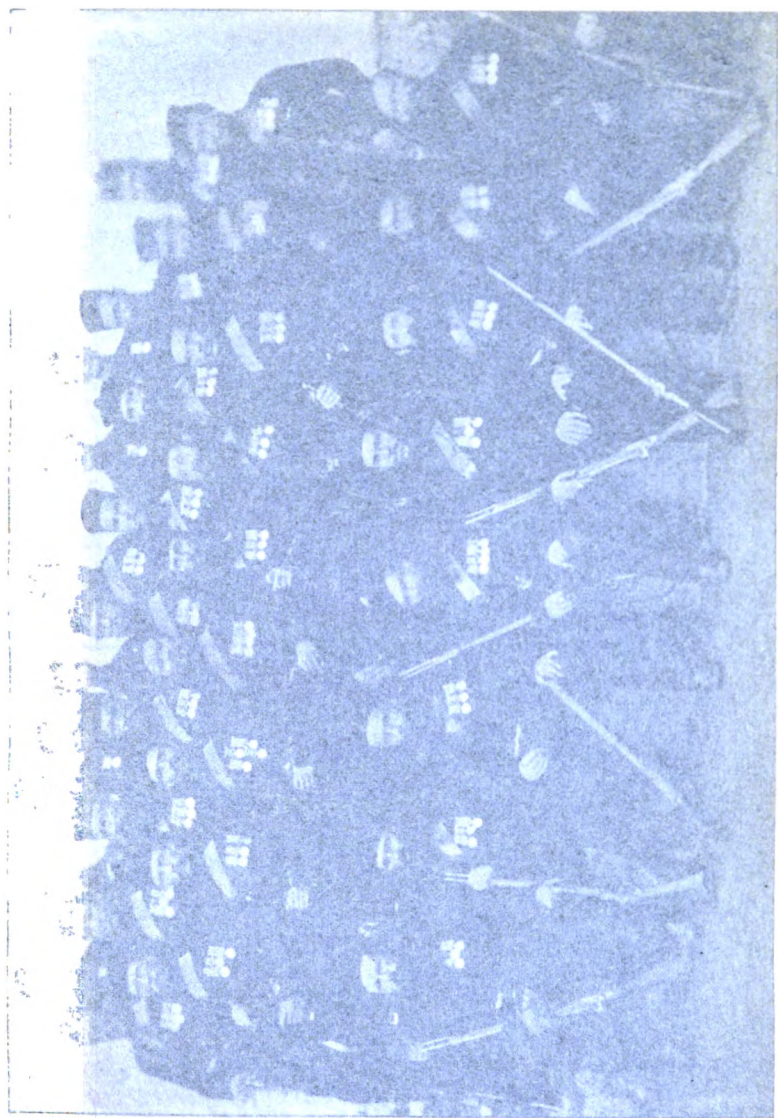
Nile Expeditions, 1897 and
1898 (Egyptian medal and
3 clasps). Medjidie,
severely wounded, leg
amputated.

| | |
|--|--|
| Warren, Major-Gen. <i>Sir A. F., K.C.B.</i> , Worting House, Basingstoke | War Services, &c. <i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Medjidie, and Turkish medal). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp, C.B.). |
| [260] Wegg-Prosser, Capt. C. E., Merry Hill, Belmont, Hereford | <i>South Africa</i> , 1900 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps). |
| Wegg-Prosser, Major J. F., Travellers' Club, S.W. | <i>South Africa</i> , 1900-1901, very severely wounded (Queen's medal and 5 clasps). |
| Weyland, Capt. Mark U., White's Club, St. James's Street | <i>Canada</i> , 1866 and 1870 (medal and 2 clasps). |
| White, Maurice B., Esq., Stondon Place, Brentwood, Essex | <i>Waziri Expedition</i> , 1881. |
| Wickham, Capt. H. L., Army and Navy Club | <i>Burma</i> , 1886-8 (medal and 2 clasps, D.S.O.). |
| [265] Wilkinson, Major T. H. Des V., D.S.O., Pitfour, Glencarse, Perthshire, N.B. | <i>Burma</i> , 1885-1889, severely wounded (medal and 2 clasps). <i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, D.S.O.). |
| Wilson, Brigadier-Gen. H. H., C.B., D.S.O., Commandant, Staff College, Camberley | <i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp). <i>Waziri Expedition</i> , 1881. <i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1902 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps). |
| Wilson, Colonel H. F. M., A. A.-G., Poona, India | <i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Balaklava, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, and Turkish medal). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). |
| Windham, Major George S., Bembridge, Isle of Wight | <i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1900, slightly wounded (Queen's medal and 5 Clasps). |
| Wingfield-Digby, Capt. W. R., Coleshill Park, Coleshill, Warwickshire | <i>Waziri Expedition</i> , 1881. |
| [270] Wingfield-Stratford, Capt. H. V., Wool- ton House, Newbury, Berks | <i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp, and Turkish medal). <i>N.W. Frontier</i> 1864 (medal and clasp). <i>Afghan War</i> , 1879 (medal). <i>Waziri Expedition</i> , 1881. |
| Winterscale, Lt.-Col. J. F. N., Wootton Court Road, Tunbridge Wells | <i>Burma</i> , 1886-8 (medal and clasp). |
| Wood, Col. H., C.B., 95, Thorpe Road, Norwich | <i>South Africa</i> , 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps). |
| Woodhouse, Capt. E. M., Langley Furze, Slough | <i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1894-95 (medal and clasp). <i>Nile Expedition</i> , 1898 (medal and Egyptian medal and clasp). <i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, D.S.O.). |
| Wrottesley, H. E., Esq., Holy Trinity Rectory, Dorchester | |
| [275] Yarde-Buller, Lt.-Col. <i>Hon. H.</i> , <i>M.V.O.</i> , D.S.O., Military Attaché, The Hague, Holland | |

CORRECTIONS FOR 1910.

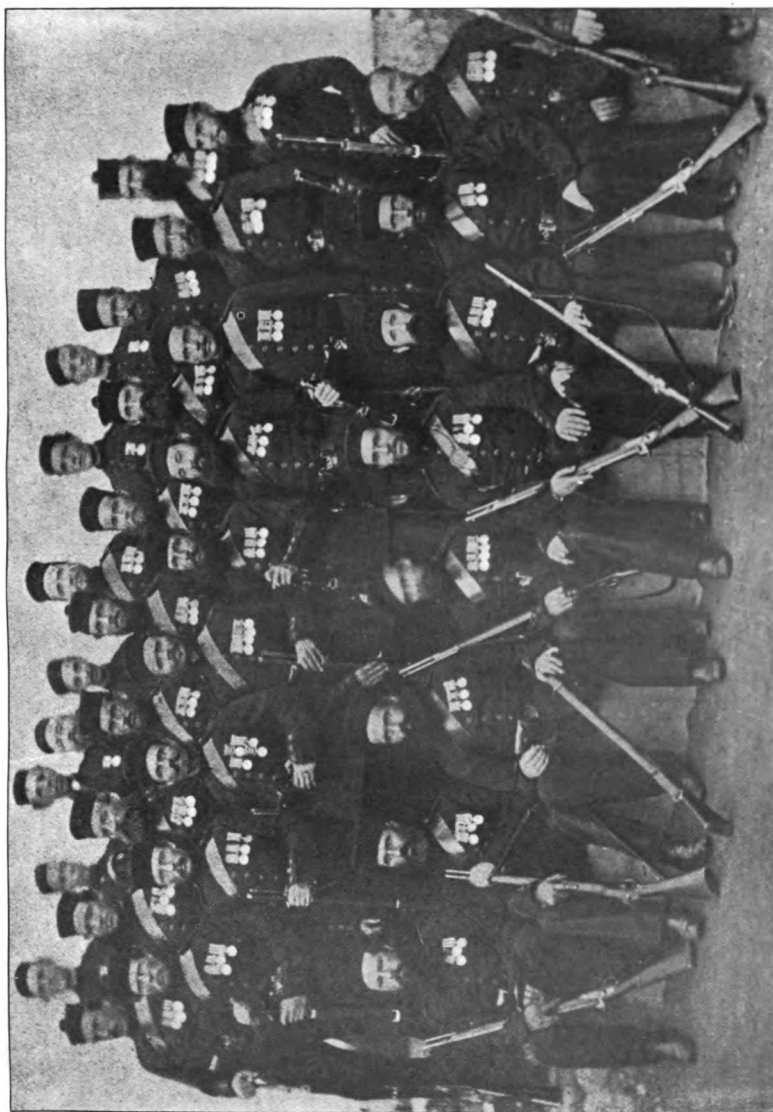
With a view to the issue of the corrected List for 1910 it is requested that all past Riflemen who may wish to have any additions or corrections made will be good enough to send full particulars of the same to the Editor before 31 October.

Officers who may leave the Regiment during the year are particularly requested to send to the Editor their addresses and a statement of their "War Services, &c."



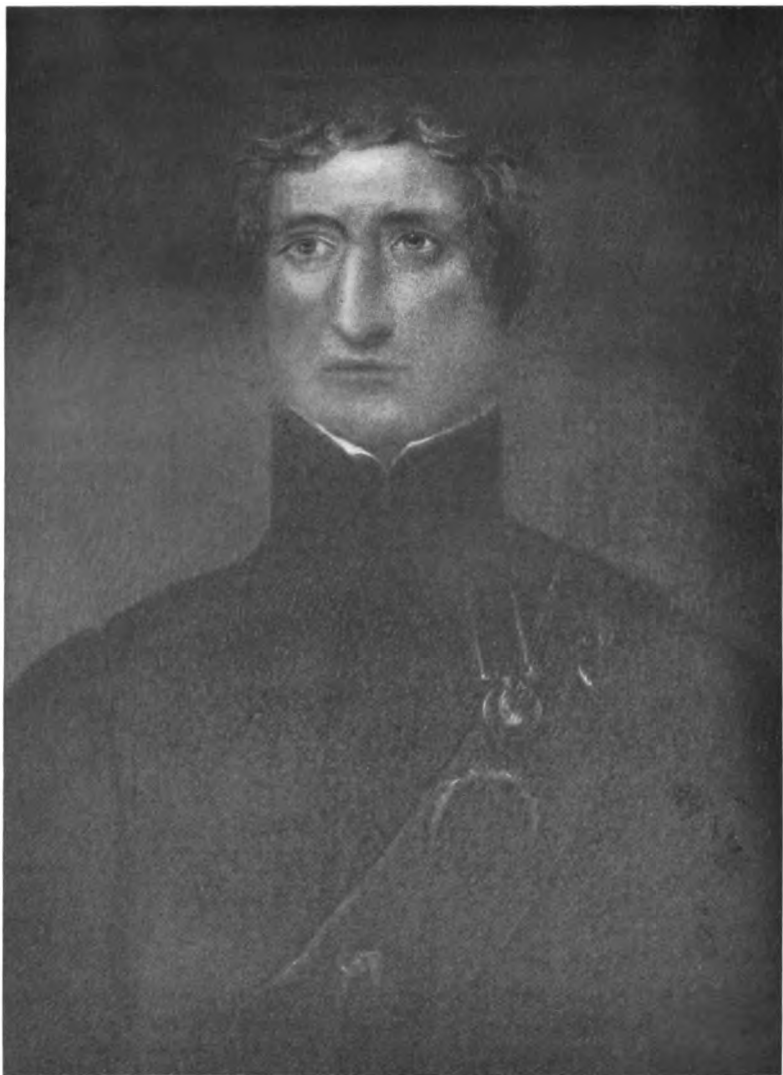
101 BATTALION.

SOME OF THE 101 BATTALION, 101ST AIRBORNE DIVISION, 1945.

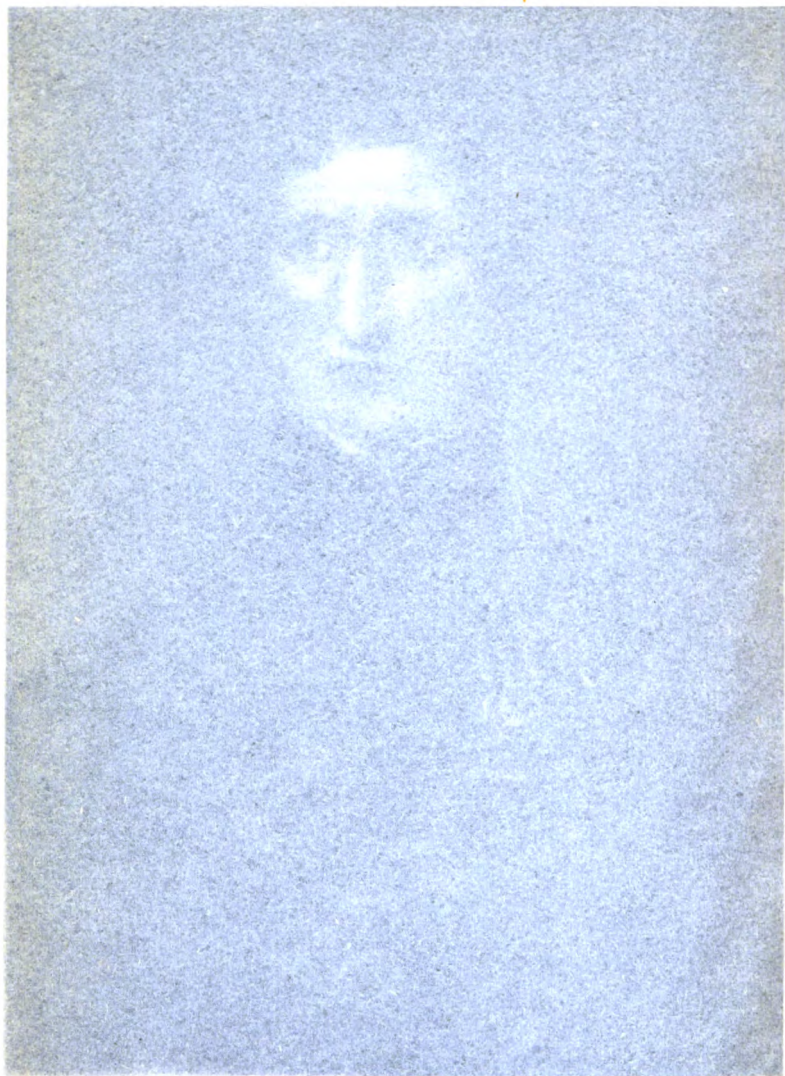


2nd BATTALION.

SOME OF THE CRIMEAN AND MUTINY VETERANS, SUBATHOO, 1862.



CAPTAIN SIR JOHN KINCAID, Bart.
SERVED IN REGIMENT, 1809-1831.



JOHN KINCAID, Bart.

KENT, 1809-1831.

CAPTAIN SIR JOHN KINCAID.

EVERYBODY connected with the Regiment as well as many of the general public know Kincaid's two famous books, "Adventures in the Rifle Brigade" and "Random Shots by a Rifleman" in which he so humorously describes many incidents during the Peninsular and Waterloo Campaigns. For many years I strove to obtain a picture of Sir John Kincaid for the CHRONICLE but without success. Fortune at length favoured me for one day about nine years ago, I heard from Colonel G. A. Hillyard that an old portrait of this famous Rifleman was in a house near Chichester. Unfortunately at the time I was unable to go and see it and when, some years later, I proposed to do so I learnt that the former owner was dead and that the picture had come into the possession of Colonel Kincaid-Smith, M.P., who had removed it to a flat in Westminster. Here I got permission to inspect it and decided to have it reproduced but when the time came when I wished to have it photographed I found it had again been removed, this time to Colonel Kincaid's house in Warwickshire. The owner kindly gave me permission to send a photographer down to his place and the photograph was taken which is here reproduced. The photographer wrote to me as follows: "The painting we found most difficult to photograph, there being nothing visible to the eye but the face, a few ringlets of hair and the white paint on collar and medal.

The colour was very black and cracked all over, background and coat. The picture has evidently been taken off its first stretcher and made larger, as will be seen by square lines round same."

Despite these unfavourable conditions, the picture is given, since the portrait is a matter of Regimental interest and very possibly no better one is in existence.

Kincaid has been described as "a tall, high-cheek-boned Scot" and this description tallies with the portrait. As readers of his books will recall, he from time to time makes humorous allusions to his own appearance, nor does this old portrait belie them.

The portrait was apparently painted between the years 1824-1834, since the Maltese Cross in the pouch belt bears the "Angel" or "Figure of Fame" which was first used about 1824 and was replaced by the so-called "Imperial Crown" about ten years later.

This volume of the CHRONICLE appears almost exactly one hundred years after the date when Kincaid joined the 2nd Battalion 95th Rifles at Hythe. Since it is not given to everybody to possess a copy of his delightful "Adventures" the first chapter of it, in which he describes his service with the Regiment, just one hundred years ago, is here reprinted.

CHAPTER I.

Join the Rifles—Walcheren Expedition—A Young Soldier—A Marine View—Campaign in South Beeveland—Retreat to Scotland.

I joined the second battalion Rifle Brigade (then the Ninety-fifth) at Hythe barracks, in the spring of 1809 and, a month after, we proceeded to form a part of the expedition to Holland, under the Earl of Chatham.

With the usual Quixotic feelings of a youngster, I remember how very desirous I was, on the march to Deal to impress the minds of the natives with a suitable notion of the magnitude of my importance, by carrying a donkey-load of pistols in my belt, and screwing my naturally placid countenance up to a pitch of ferocity beyond what it was calculated to bear.

We embarked in the Downs, on board the *Hussar* frigate, and afterwards removed to the *Namur*, a seventy-four, in which we were conveyed to our destination.

I had never before been in a ship of war, and it appeared to me the first night, as if the Sailors and Marines did not pull well together, excepting by the ears; for my hammock was slung over the descent into the cock-pit, and I had scarcely turned in when an officer of Marines came and abused his sentry for not seeing the lights out below, according to orders. The sentry proceeded to explain that the middies would not put them out for him, when the naked shoulders and head of one of them, illuminated with a red night-cap, made its appearance above the hatchway, and began to take a lively share in the argument. The Marine officer, looking down, with some astonishment, demanded, "D—n you, sir, who are you?" to which the head and shoulders immediately rejoined, "And d—n and b—t you, sir, who are you?"

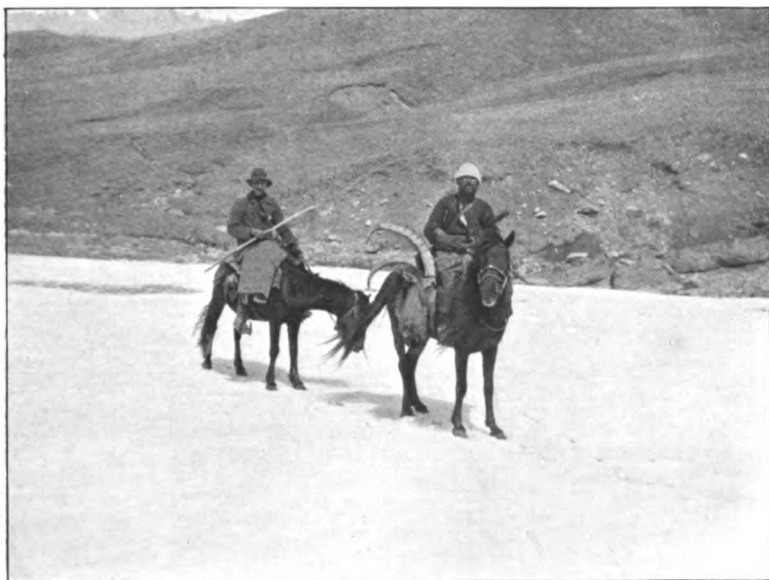
We landed on the island of South Beeveland, where we remained about three weeks, playing at soldiers, smoking mynheer's long clay pipes and drinking his vrow's butter-milk, for which I paid liberally with my precious blood to their infernal mosquitoes; not to mention that I had all the extra valour shaken out of me by a horrible ague, which commenced a campaign on my carcass, and compelled me to retire upon Scotland for the aid of my native air, by virtue of which it was ultimately routed.

I shall not carry my first chapter beyond my first campaign as I am anxious that my reader should not expend more than his first breath upon an event which cost too many their last.

But although Kincaid could thus write in a light bantering style, he could also when the spirit moved him express himself in a manner given to but few

soldiers. There is no more admirable description of the spirit which pervaded Craufurd's immortal Light Division or one which more truly tells the secret of its success than Kincaid's.

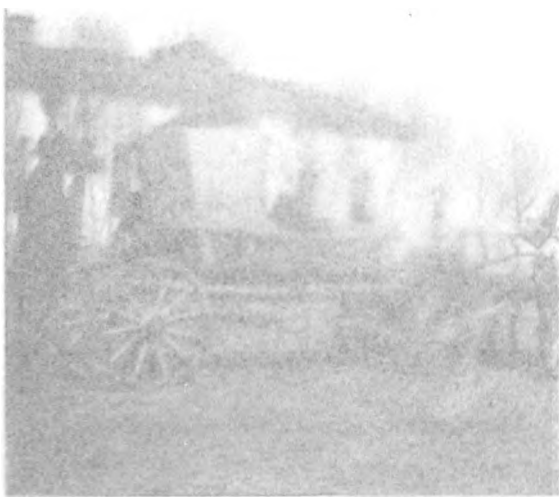
"We fired the first and last shot in almost every battle, siege and skirmish in which the Army was engaged during the war. In this, I identify our old and gallant associates, the 43rd and 52nd, *as a part of ourselves*, for they bore their share in everything and I love them, wherever *we* were, *they* were and if when skirmishing it came to a pinch, independent of a suitable mixture of them among us, *we had only to look behind to see a line in which we might place a degree of confidence almost equal to our hopes of heaven, nor were we ever disappointed. There never was a corps of Riflemen in the hands of such supporters!*"



BRINGING IN AN IBEX.



A TARANTASS AT A POST-HOUSE.



A TARANTINO AT A FARM

ST. PETERSBURG TO SRINAGUR.

By LIEUT. H. WHITAKER.

CENTRAL ASIA is the home of the biggest wild sheep and ibex in the world. The magnificent horns of these animals have proved an irresistible lodestar to many British and a few foreign sportsmen. Wild sheep and goats there are in plenty in the mountains of India but it is on the high plateaux of Central Asia, that the biggest heads are to be found. And it was for this reason mainly that I made up my mind to spend the greater part of my leave from India in pursuit of the "big-horns" of both species.

I had at first intended to visit the Altai Mountains, on the borders of Siberia and Mongolia, after *Ovis ammon*. Profiting however by the experience of other sportsmen who had shot in Central Asia, I decided to try first for ibex in the Thian Shan Mountains, and then working northwards, to seek out the Altai *Ovis ammon*. Accidents of time and climate caused me subsequently to alter this plan. I was fortunately able to secure, as companion, an old schoolfellow of mine, Berg, who was also very keen on visiting Central Asia. The most direct route to the Thian Shan is across Europe by the Orient Express, by boat to Batoum, thence by the Central Asian Railway to Tashkent. But for several reasons we decided to take the longer journey through Russia.

Leaving London on 1 February, Berg and I travelled overland to St. Petersburg, where we at once started to

make enquiries about my permit to travel on the recently opened railway from Orenburg to Tashkent. This permit had already been applied for some weeks previously by the British Embassy, and had been once refused by the Governor-General of Turkestan. It was ultimately obtained, after a further delay of one month in the Capital.

Six and a half days by rail from St. Petersburg brings one to Tashkent the capital of Russian Turkestan. From Moscow one travels by the great Siberian Railway as far as Samara, where one changes trains, the journey onward being very monotonous; the country for the most part consisting of a flat uninteresting desert covered with snow during the winter. The Orenburg-Tashkent line, which connects the railway system of Central Asia with the Trans-Caspian Railway was, like the latter, originally designed and built for purely military purposes. But both lines now pay their way and are assisting enormously in the commercial development of the Central Asian provinces of Russia.

The European quarter in Tashkent, like all Russian towns, is well laid out with broad streets and avenues of poplars. There is a good hotel, European shops, and large Government buildings, the finest being the Cadet College for the education of the sons of Russians in Turkestan. The native city contains nothing of historical interest unless it be the old citadel about which an anecdote characteristic of Russian officers is told. A Russian force had been repulsed in an assault upon this stronghold, and the Emperor Alexander II. sent a letter to Chernaieff, who was commanding, forbidding him to assault a second time. Chernaieff, however, knowing the contents of this letter, refused to read it until he had successfully stormed the fortress.

The streets in the native town, which like most bazaars in Turkestan are covered to keep off the sun, are filled with a medley of nationalities, Russians, Tajiks, Sarts, Khirgiz, Jews, Hindoos, and even a few Chinamen. The most noticeable characteristic of these people, in comparison with a similar crowd in an Indian or Egyptian bazaar, is their proud and independent bearing. Indeed possibly, the most remarkable feature of Russian rule, is the manner in which all the native races appear to be incorporated on terms of equality in the Russian Empire. Unfortunately I was unable to obtain permission to visit Samarkand which contains so many beautiful buildings erected by Timoor the Tartar. Nor was I able to go to that interesting centre of fanatical Mohomedanism, Bokhara, whose very name recalls the horrible deaths of Stoddart and Conolly in the Vermin Pits, in 1843.

To anyone like ourselves, who had no knowledge of the country which we proposed visiting or of its language, the services of a "factotum" and interpreter were a *sine qua non*. In Makandaroff, a Georgian, we found the right man. He was thoroughly honest and with unrivalled knowledge of the dialects and customs of the many peoples of Central Asia. And above all he could talk French.

Makandaroff, who was to meet us at Tashkent, arrived from Batoum on 16 March and on the following day we took the train north to the small station whence the post road to Kulja starts. This road, which is 850 miles, follows as far as Verni the line of the proposed railway which is to connect Siberia and Turkestan. "Road" in a European sense, there is none. The carts or sleighs according to the season follow the telegraph line from post-house to post-house, where relays of

ponies are obtained. These houses, which are from ten to sixteen miles apart, consist usually of two rooms, heated by a large cylindrical stove, which burns hay. They are in the charge of a Russian whose wife will cook eggs and light the inevitable samovar. Anything else that one may fancy in the way of food must be carried with one from the nearest town. The vehicle in use during the summer is called a *tarantass*, and consists of a body without springs slung on poles attached to four wheels. In the body, which is half covered by a hood, there are no seats, so the traveller lies full length on a bundle of hay. The team consists of a *troika*, that is to say, three ponies harnessed abreast, which go at a canter when the road is good. For long journeys this form of carriage is far less tiring than the Indian *tonga*.

A Russian official travelling with an Imperial *podorojné* or letter entitling him to relays of ponies, ahead of all travellers, ahead even of the Imperial Mail, can travel as much as 160 miles in the twenty-four hours during the winter in a sleigh. But an ordinary traveller, in the summer, cannot usually average more than eighty miles a day. Owing to a late thaw and heavy rain the mud on the road in March was appalling. Everywhere we were told that this season was the worst in the memory of man. But then what season is not so? Certainly it poured pretty steadily during our drive, which, in consequence, took three weeks instead of a fortnight. Occasionally the *tarantass* would stick firmly in the mud, which was frequently over the axle-trees. It was then necessary to take out the baggage, and fasten both teams on to the back of the *tarantass*, and haul it out backwards.

The country between Tashkent and Kulja is mostly a rolling grass plain, with the desert sands to the north

and the snow-covered Alexander Mountains to the south. Spurs which run out from the main range are crossed at intervals by gorges or passes. As there are no breaks on a *tarantass*, it is exciting work going full gallop at night down these hills, the cart swinging from side to side behind the little ponies, who manage to keep their feet in a marvellous manner.

In the train and on the road were numbers of Russian peasants emigrating as colonists. They settle along the post road. Each village is an exact copy of the last, consisting of a row of little white cottages on either side of a broad avenue of poplar trees. Behind each cottage, which is single storied, with either a thatch or tin roof, painted green, is a yard, deep in mud, full of cows, ponies, pigs, geese, chickens and ducks. Inside are two or three rooms which are always at a high temperature. On the walls are ikons and portraits of the Emperor and Empress. On the floor are usually three or four children of various sizes.

The post houses were full of people delayed by the state of the roads, and the lack of ponies. But owing to Makandaroff's persuasive tongue, and his description of us to the Postmasters as important Foreign Envoys, "*Ministres des affaires des chevres sauvages*," we managed to keep ahead of the mail.

Verni, the capital of Semiretchensk, is a fair-sized town with European shops. Here we tried a much-needed steam bath. From Khorgos, on the Russo-Chinese frontier to Kulja, one takes the same team right through for two days, as there are now no post-houses in Chinese territory.

Kulja which is the commercial centre of the once flourishing province of Ili, has lost much of its importance since the Tungan rebellion of 1850, when

the Mohammedan population rose and massacred the Chinese, burning the villages and destroying the fruit trees. To ensure the safety of her subjects, Russia then occupied the district but has since ransomed it back to China. To avoid further difficulties or doubts as to ownership arising, the Chinese have now stationed two battalions of the new army, with a couple of Japanese officers at Suidun the official capital.

The European colony at Kulja includes a branch of the political Russo-Chinese Bank, postal and telegraph offices, European shops and a Belgian mission house, as well as the Russian Consulate and guard of fifty Cossacks. At Kulja we had to get together a caravan. This took a fortnight, during which time we were most hospitably entertained by the Russian colony; M. Kuchnoff the Consul being especially kind to us.

Whilst at Kulja we decided to change our plans and go south through Kashgar and Yarkand to India. Our passports did not allow us to do this, but with the help of M. Kuchnoff, who added my name to Makandaroff's pass, we started with a pretty fair chance of getting through to Kashgar. Subsequently Berg received a wire recalling him to England so that he was unable to complete the trip. With the Consul, we called on the Shangwan or Governor of the Province who lived at Suidun some twenty miles from Kulja. China is essentially the land of etiquette, and a few points in connection with "calling" may be of interest. A messenger is first sent with the visitor's card to enquire whether the Chinaman will receive his master next day. This card is a slip of red paper eight inches by four on which the name is painted. The Chinaman returns his own card by a man naming the hour which will be convenient to him. At the appointed time next day

the visitor accompanied by his suite, varying in size according to his rank, rides or drives round. Preceded by a man bearing another card he crosses several court-yards, passing through painted gates, which have been opened for the occasion. On arrival at the last gateway he is met by his host. All the doors in the house have been opened, showing that the guest is welcome. The party then sit round a table, the host taking the place opposite the chief guest. On the table are numbers of small dishes of sweets and fruits. Tea is brought, in small china cups, into which the host himself puts five or six lumps of sugar and then personally hands out to each guest some of the sweets, etc. The ceremonial cup of tea should not be drunk until towards the end of the visit. The host watches his guest's cup, drinking sip for sip with him. If by chance the visitor drinks too fast, his cup is removed before it is empty and refilled. The conversation turns usually upon one's own journey and the Chinaman's journey from Peking. A Chinaman always laughs at a remark; even when talking about the death of his son, he roars with laughter. After the call the host sends round a dinner with his card. On arrival in a city an interchange of presents is usual between the visitor and the governor. The Chinaman prefers something English and in return sends a sheep, flour, sugar and chickens.

A Chinaman has two hats, an official one, on the top of which is a button which by its colour shows the rank of the wearer, and also an unofficial hat. The former is worn on a visit, but as a special sign of friendliness or to show that the visit is of a private character the host may ask his guest to put on the unofficial hat.

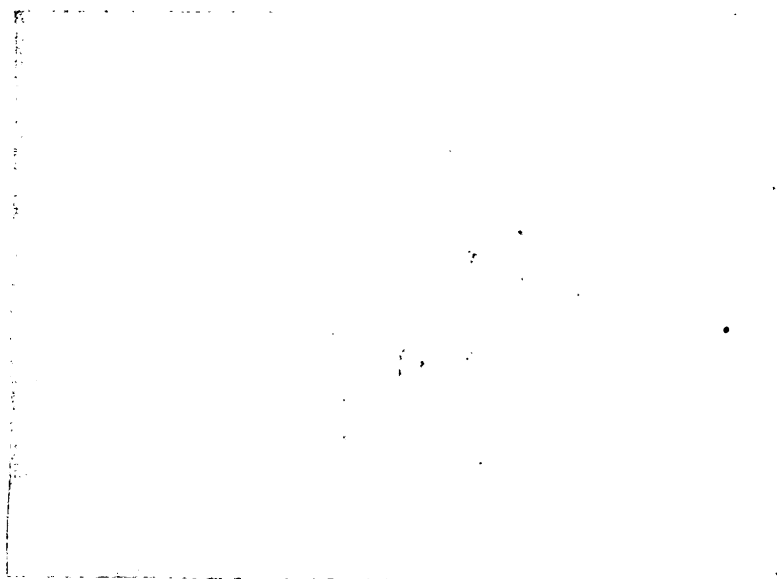
At Suidun after paying calls on two Chinamen of importance, we dined with the Shangwan. This dinner

consisted of twenty-six courses, all of which were eatable, if strange to look at. In the middle of the meal we had a much needed rest of ten minutes.

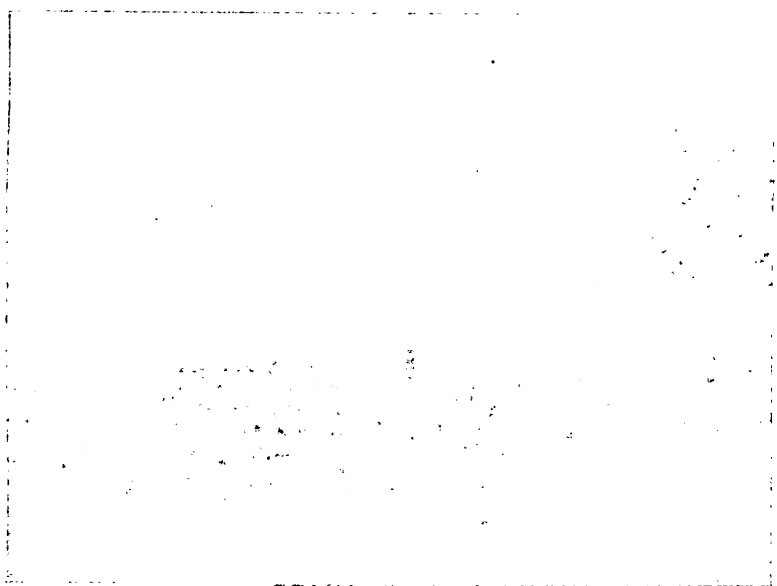
On 23 April, we left Kulja, having picked up a Turki, Saïen Bey, to act as guide and messenger. The river Ili is crossed at a ferry some eighteen miles from Kulja, the boat being towed by ponies who have to swim as oars are apparently unknown. Three days from Kulja after crossing a pass of 9,000 ft., then under snow, we reached a fine country of pine woods and grass land, the hills running up into snow peaks and glaciers. Within sight of camp I shot a roebuck. Three more marches brought us to the highest encampment of Kazaks. From here it was necessary to pick up two men to act as guides when out shooting so Saïen Bey was sent off to find them. These Kazaks are nomad shepherds who live in portable felt huts, called *yurts*, *auls*, or *ak-oi*. Their men wear breeches of sheepskin with the wool inside, several long cloth coats and a grey felt hat. Their women are strong and hard-working, doing both the outdoor and indoor work, such as rounding up and milking the flocks and herds, pitching and striking the *yurts*, and the cooking as well as the needlework, for which they use Singer's sewing machines. The extreme laziness of the men is well exemplified by the fact that the first Kazak sentence I picked up meant: "There is nothing to shoot, let us go home." After a few days I had to forbid my boy using this sentence.

Whilst Saïen Bey was away, Berg and I both scoured the country, both getting a shot at a wolf, and I managed to get another roebuck. We shot a certain number of black-cock, wildfowl and marmots, and also taught our Kazak hosts to play cricket.

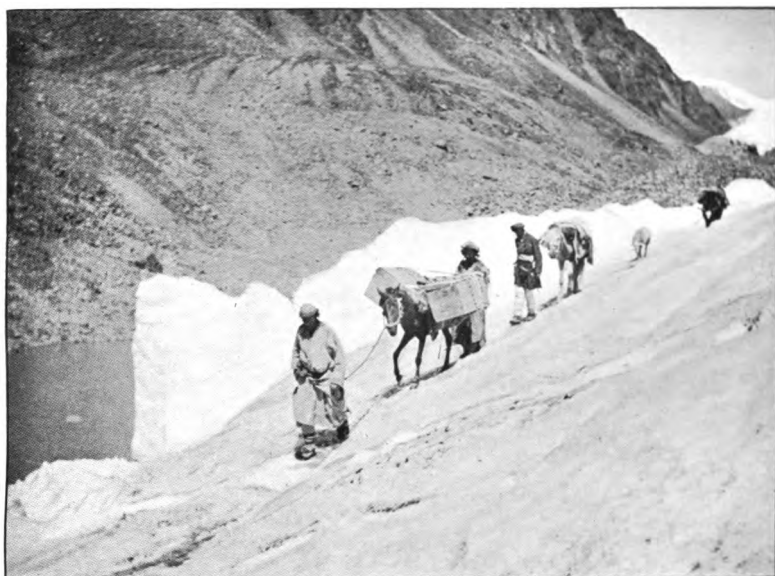
Four more marches brought us to the foot of a



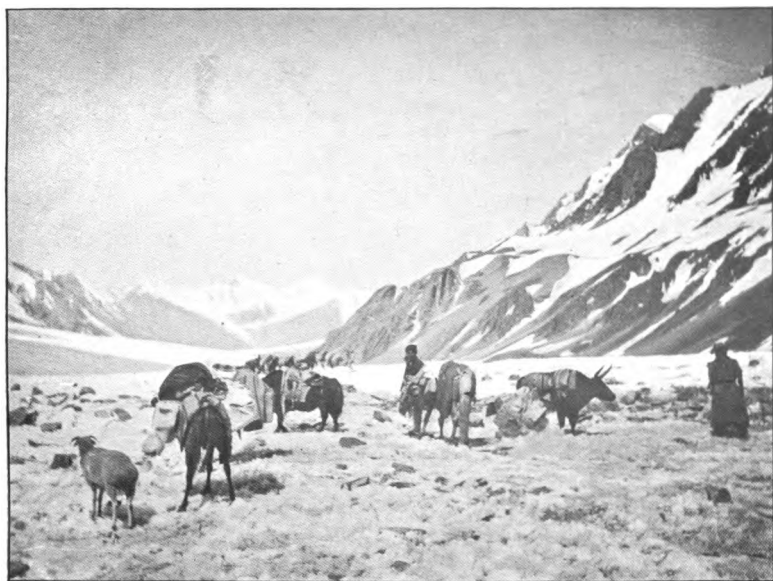
CARAVAN CROSSING A GLACIER.



BAHON YAKS SADDLE, P. 38, 17,000 FEET.



CARAVAN CROSSING A GLACIER.



BAGGAGE ON YAKS, SASSER PASS, 17,600 FEET.

difficult pass. On the march I shot an ibex, with a head of $48\frac{1}{2}$ inches round the curve and $39\frac{1}{2}$ between the tips. The Kazaks had told us that this pass, which was 11,800 feet, would still be impassable, owing to deep snow. Our difficulties were increased by a snow-storm, which obscured all landmarks, causing us to wander into deep drifts. Two ponies died on the way, but we crossed and by nine o'clock that night we got down to 11,000 ft. where we pitched camp by moonlight. During the night, the thermometer recorded 23° of frost. The following day I found an old horn which measured 54 in. thus proving that the sheep existed, and were not merely a myth. On 12 May we crossed another pass of 11,300 ft. and were at last on possible sheep ground. Berg took the right-hand side and I the left. After riding some dozen miles, I sat down to have some lunch. Whilst I was doing so, the Kazak spotted seven sheep which turned out to be ewes. Later we saw two more herds of females and young, but just before sunset made out a herd of twelve rams. Next day I got close to this herd, but the wind changing suddenly sent them off. Berg also saw sheep and had a shot. Next day I followed the tracks of my herd for some hours, but owing to an unfavourable wind had to wait behind a ridge; whilst I was eating some breakfast the Kazak who was on the look-out began to signal to me to come up. Picking up my rifle and expecting to see the herd, I crawled slowly up. As I put my head over the ridge, a wolf did the same thing from the other side. It will always remain a matter of doubt as to which of us was the more surprised at seeing the other. The wolf turned and galloped down the hill and I missed him.

For five days I followed my herd from sunrise to sunset but was unable to get a shot at them owing to wind

or other causes. On the 17th I sighted another herd of five rams. A long walk brought me to leeward of the herd and I crawled to the last rise expecting to see them lying down within easy shot. But no, not a sign of them. As last I made them out feeding on the opposite side of the valley some 600 yds. away. Owing to the wind which always changed at mid-day, there was nothing for it except to try a bold stalk in the open. Slowly wriggling downhill, head foremost, I covered a painful 200 yards, when to my delight the sheep started walking uphill towards me. Fearing they would catch sight of me and be off downhill at any moment, I risked a long shot, the echo of which on the opposite hillside, sent them at full gallop in my direction. As they went past at about 100 yds. a lucky shot brought one down. Forty-eight and a half inches round the curve. Two days later Berg got a magnificent head of $54\frac{1}{2}$ ins. After four more days after my old herd of twelve I bagged one of them, 50 ins., but not the big head that I meant to get. Time was getting on, so we decided to move our camp back over the watershed into the Thian Shan. However I had been ten days after this one big head and felt it impossible to leave the country without one more try for him. So with one of the Kazaks, a bivouac and a kettle, I rode back to spend one more night on the plateau. All day we rode without coming across a sign of the herd. At sunset we pitched our bivouac, boiled the water for tea and were eating a small meal when suddenly the Kazak pointed to the top of the hill above our camp. There outlined against the glow of the setting sun stood my herd headed by my old enemy. The recognition was mutual and the herd disappeared. It did not take a minute to slip on my boots, unlaced, and to follow them up the hill. Luckily we were able to mark them down in a corrie and early next morning I had the

satisfaction of securing the pair of horns (54 ins. in length) that I had so frequently seen disappearing over the next sky-line. Whilst in the Thian Shan we were always encamped above 10,000 ft., but the thermometer seldom fell below 12° F. making 20° of frost by night and was well above freezing point by day.

On the Yulduz Plains we met several small parties of Kalmuck hunters going down to the Wapiti forests to shoot the stags, who were then in velvet. In that condition the antlers are highly valued by the Chinese who grind them into a powder which they use as a tonic. These Kalmucks, who are Buddhists, wear their hair in short pigtailed and are mostly armed with a large bore breechloading rifle, though a few still carry flintlocks.

As we had now both got good sheep we decided to go down to ibex ground. By this time we had run out of flour and vegetables as our convoy from Kulja had been delayed by some heavy falls of snow. This snow was a dirty yellow colour, caused no doubt by dust blown up into the clouds from the deserts of Turkestan. On 31 May our supplies got through to us and as by then in the Kansu Valley, Berg had got a 47½ and a 45 in. ibex and I had got four heads of 52½, 48½, 48 and 47¾ ins. we decided to start back.

On 1 June we had to cross two passes; the first 12,300 ft., was fairly easy but on the second, 12,600 ft., we were caught in a snowstorm and had to spend an hour cutting a road through a drift. So it was not till 7 p.m. that we got into camp. Four marches brought us once more to the Tekkes Bridge where we were to separate, Makandaroff and the caravan going with me, Berg and Suiden Bey with four hired ponies going to Kulja. The Kazaks seemed very unwilling to provide the ponies so Makandaroff was sent to persuade them,

which he did in the following manner. Riding up to a collection of *yurts* he said he wished to hire four ponies. The *zang* or headsman of the district replied that he had no ponies. Makandaroff mounted and as he was riding away noticed two ponies tethered behind the *yurts*. These he annexed and rode off. The *zang* seeing how the affair was going, quickly discovered two more ponies and rode after us with his son, angrily demanding the return of his ponies. Makandaroff calmly explained, that as the *zang* had denied the possession of any ponies, the two he had commandeered could not belong to him. The *zang* ignoring this logic appealed to me to return the ponies. This I refused to do until four more were produced. This had the desired effect and that evening when the *zang* had redeemed his ponies we all became the best of friends. We celebrated the Fourth of June by a big dinner and on the following day separated, Berg going north by Kulja and the Siberian Railway to England.

Thirteen days took us to Ak-Su. The road in places was carried along the cliffs by poles. The Chinese never build a road so long as loaded ponies can pass without but where absolutely necessary they construct them quite cleverly. The Muzart Pass out of the Thian Shan into Turkestan is between 12,000 and 13,000 ft. and lives up to its name, which means "icy." For on the south side the track goes down a glacier leading backwards and forwards to avoid the "crevasses." Owing to this it took eight hours to cover a distance which, as the crow flies, was barely five miles. At one place the ponies had to jump down some steps cut in a wall of ice. After crossing the pass the change in the character of the country is most remarkable. On the north the hills and valleys are well wooded or covered

MAP AT 10,000 FEET ALTITUDE



[illegible]

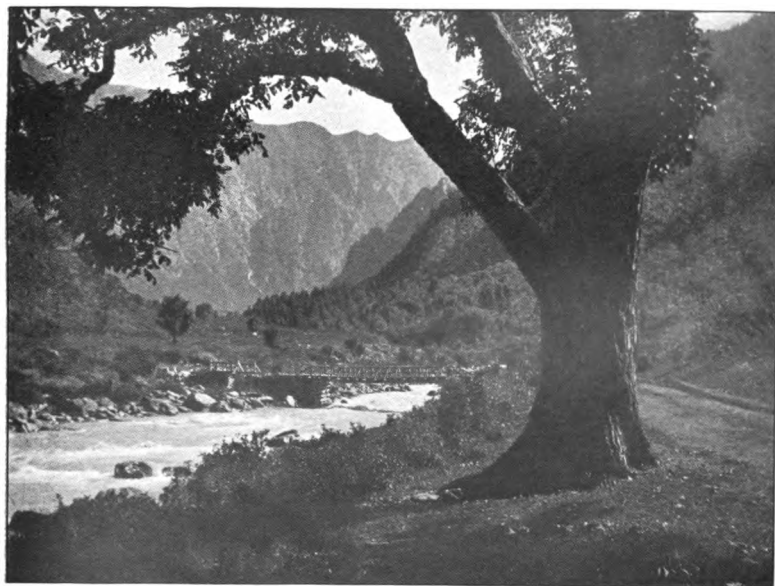
1. **Capital**—\$12,000.00
 2. **Surplus**—\$100,000.00
 3. **Reserve**—\$100,000.00

the distance
 was the distance from the
 jump down to the ground.

is most remarkable. On the
sides are well wooded or covered



CAMP AT 11,000 FEET ALTITUDE.



THE SIND VALLEY.

with grass and flowers. On the south hills and valleys alike are bare rocks and sand with only occasional small patches of scanty herbage or one or two forlorn willow trees where some side stream irrigates the soil. That is to say, we had left a district with a good rainfall and entered the rainless deserts of Turkestan and it was not till crossing the Zogi La Pass between Ladakh and Kashmir some three months later that I once more saw vegetation due to rain.

On 17 June we reached Ak-Su, the last three marches being done at night to avoid the great heat. Two days from the Muzart we had to pass a frontier custom house but Makandaroff's passport carried us both through, so the way was clear to Kashgar. Just north of Ak-Su is a plateau where there are some wild sheep and gazelle. I believe that these sheep, although seen, have never been shot by a European. For anyone who had the time it might be worth while staying a few days trying to secure a specimen of what might turn out to be a new species as the plateau is only some 6,000 ft. which seems very low for *Ovis poli*, *ammon*, or *karelini*. The gazelle is probably *Gazella subgutterosa*.

At Ak-Su we paid off the caravan, killing a sheep for a meal to the men and their friends, as is the custom of the country. To Kashgar, we had the choice of two roads and on the advice of the Russian *Ak-Sakal* (a native official to help Russian subjects, meaning literally "white beard") to whom M. Kuchnoff had sent a letter telling him to help us, we chose the hill road to avoid the great heat and mosquitoes of the plains. There is no caravan market at Ak-Su, as it is on the Pekin-Kashgar high road, which is fit for the high-wheeled country carts, called *arba*, and it was in two of these that we took our baggage to Ush Turfan.

In Kashgaria, as there is no rainfall, the whole of the cultivation depends on the rivers, which rising from the glaciers in the Thian Shan and Pamirs, either lose themselves in the sands of Tarim desert or else flow into the Yarkand River which, rising from the Karakorum Mountains, empties itself into the little-known inland sea, Lob Nor. From these rivers a complicated system of canals, as in Egypt, has been devised. The land is fertile and the people industrious. The oases are well-planted with willows and fruit trees and are surrounded by a belt of thorns which wage an incessant warfare against the desert sands. When owing to lack of water the latter get the upper hand, the oasis may be buried and another "sand-buried city" created. Under European supervision, the area under cultivation could probably be much increased, in which case a larger market for Russian and Indian goods would be created.

Owing to the bright-coloured silks worn by the women, a Turki bazaar presents a very gay appearance, especially on the weekly market day. The further east one goes from Persia and Bokhara, the less fanatical become the Mohammedans, and at Ak-Su all the women walk about unveiled.

Two days' drive brought us to Ush Turfan, a pretty little spot surrounded by hills on one of which there is a Chinese fort. The bright-coloured poppies in the opium fields and the vivid green of the young rice contrasted well with the surrounding desert sand.

From Ush Turfan, where we stopped with a Mohammedan, the chief Russian subject in the city, it was necessary to take ponies. But as all the caravans had just crossed the passes into Russian territory there was great difficulty in getting transport; the Chinese Amban came to the rescue giving me a paper authorizing me to

commandeer ponies from stage to stage. He also sent a *djigit*, or small official, with me to avoid troubles or delay.

Twelve days, across two mountain ranges by passes of 11,000 and 9,000 ft. and past a salt lake in the middle of a salt desert, brought us to Kashgar. The British Consul at Kashgar, Captain Shuttleworth of the Indian Army, lives in a comfortable house whence on a clear day one can see the snows of the celebrated Mustagh Ata or Father of the Snow Mountains. On explaining how I had arrived without a passport, Shuttleworth decided that we must call upon the Tastai and get my papers put in order. This we did, with apologies for the fact that I was neither in uniform nor in a black coat. It seems strange to us, but one must realise that to a Chinaman Kashgar is no more an uncivilised or out of the way spot, than Ottawa or Sydney are to us. For years the Russians have had a Consul with a guard of Cossacks at Kashgar and it is only this year that the British Representative has been accorded Consular rank. Since then, as such matters are of great importance in the eyes of Orientals, we have been steadily gaining in prestige at the expense of the Russians.

After an enjoyable rest at the Consulate it was necessary to start on the road again. From Kashgar Makandaroff returned to Batoum via Andijan and Samarkand, so I took on two Turki boys as bearer and cook. The latter was a failure and I had to try and teach him his job, but my own knowledge of cooking being very limited, my diet consisted chiefly of cocoa, rice and a little mincemeat. Kashgar to Yarkand is 125 miles along a cart road. Owing to the great heat it was better to drive, travelling only by night, halting during the day in a serai.

At Yarkand I stopped with a Pathan, whilst hiring

a caravan to take me through to Leh, which is some thirty marches to the south. I was lucky enough to secure, as caravan-bashi, a man who had previously been with Younghusband and who turned out to be a splendid fellow always cheery and hardworking. The first six marches are from oasis to oasis across the desert. From Sanju the road turns into the Kuen-Lun and Kara-korum Mountains and for eighteen days passes through a barren and uninhabitable mass of passes and plateaux where there is little or no grazing for the baggage animals. For a week we camped over 16,500 ft., the highest pass being the Karakorum, 18,317 ft., which forms the Indo-Chinese frontier. It is on this portion of the road that a large number of ponies succumb from exhaustion, hunger, cold and the effects of the rarefied air. Some idea of the actual number that perish may be obtained from the fact that for over 160 miles, the road is clearly marked by their skeletons which lie along it at intervals of 30 to 50 yards. My caravan lost five out of eleven ponies. As a Pathan with whom I travelled remarked, "This is indeed Starvation Road." Between Kulja and Srinagur I crossed twenty-three passes of over 10,000 ft., five of which were over 17,400 ft. As there are no bridges in these mountains, during the summer caravans are often delayed for days at a time by a swollen river. On one occasion we had to ford one stream thirty-one times in six miles, the track being practically in the river bed. Another day owing to the depth of the river, at two places it was necessary to use ropes in hauling the baggage up cliffs and in dragging ponies up stream in a current against which they were unable to swim. Just short of the Karakorum Pass I shot a Thibetan antelope. We were out of meat at the time and this addition to the larder saved the life of





A 48-INCH OVIS KARELINI.



A SHEEP THAT MARCHED 2,000 MILES.

“Charlie,” a sheep, who marched with me all the way from the Thian Shan and who is now resting after his 2,000 mile march, in the garden of the Residency at Srinagur. On 21 August I reached Leh. The journey down to Srinagur is so well known that there is no need to mention the road.

H. WHITAKER.

THE LIGHT DIVISION CENTENARY DINNER.

[We are indebted to Lt.-Colonel A. F. Mockler-Ferryman, late of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry for the following account of the Light Division Centenary Dinner which was held in London on 30 June, 1908. The notice of this Dinner being under contemplation reached the Editor when in Spain and it was shortly followed by letters from various officers, past and present, who wrote to him in his editorial capacity to enquire as to the actual date of the formation of the famous Light Division. To all such enquiries, the Editor, for obvious reasons, returned an evasive answer since to call in question the accuracy of the precise date of the Centenary at such a time would have been to prejudice the success of the whole undertaking.

Now that the Dinner has been held and has been such an unqualified success, there can be no harm in replying to the queries set forth a year ago. The Light Division was not properly so formed until the year 1810. The Light Brigade under Craufurd was formed in the summer of 1809 prior to the march on Talavera. In Moore's campaign of 1808 the regiments composing the Light Brigade were brigaded together but were styled "The Flank Brigade." On several occasions prior to this they acted together and as all the world knows they were trained together under Moore at Shorncliffe some years earlier. The Dinner therefore may be reasonably held to mark the centenary of the time when the importance and value of having a Light Brigade composed of Light Infantry and Rifles trained to work as a battle-unit first assumed a tangible shape in our Army. The idea grew and in 1810 the Light Brigade, by the addition of the Chestnut Troop, Royal Horse Artillery, the 2nd and 3rd Battalions of the 95th Rifles and the two regiments of Portuguese Caçadores

eventually became the famous Light Division. From time to time, various Cavalry Regiments were attached to it, notably the admirable King's German Hussars under the gallant von Arenschildt and later, the 1st Royal Dragoons and the 14th Light Dragoons. In view of the undoubted success and enthusiasm caused by the Dinner held last June, it would seem that the idea then proposed by the Editor to hold a Dinner in 1910, to commemorate the Centenary of the completion of the Light Division as a fighting unit, is worthy of consideration.—ED.]

A DINNER, to commemorate the formation of the Light Division of Peninsular fame, was held at the Hotel Cecil on 30 June. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade, presided, and the guests included the Spanish Ambassador, the Portuguese Minister, the Duke of Wellington, the Reverend A. H. Craufurd, Captain G. S. G. Craufurd, and H. R. Craufurd, Esq.

The committee of management had spared no pains in their endeavours to make the gathering a success and the arrangements were excellent. Soon after the arrival of His Royal Highness, a bugler of the 52nd Light Infantry sounded the 2nd Mess Horn—the old Light Division call—when the company filed into the banqueting-hall, which had been set out with one long table at the side, and several smaller tables at right angles to it in the body of the hall. At the former sat the President, the guests, and the senior representatives of regiments, while at each of the other tables (seating eight or ten) was a mixed party of Horse Artillerymen, 43rd and 52nd, and Riflemen.

The floral decorations, as well as the long trails of specially designed ribbon scattered about the tables, displayed colours representing the regiments of the Light Division—blue for R.H.A., red for 43rd and 52nd,

and green for Rifle Brigade. The menu card was similarly decorated, and bore the impress of a medal struck for the occasion, one of these medals, in bronze, being given during the dinner, to each of those present, as a souvenir, while to add to the enjoyment of the evening, the band of the Royal Artillery played in the gallery of the hall.

In proposing the health of His Majesty the King, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught said that it gave him great pleasure to preside at a gathering of such historic interest, and he assured everyone that His Majesty was greatly interested in the object of the Dinner; moreover, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales had been pleased to accept one of the commemorative medals for his collection. Next, General Sir Martin Dillon, the senior Rifleman present, proposed the health of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family.

After the loyal toasts had been duly honoured, twelve old Chelsea Pensioners and several members of the Corps of Commissionaires (who had served in Light Division regiments) came in from an adjoining room, where they had been entertained at supper, and ranged themselves at one end of the hall to listen to the speech of the evening. His Royal Highness then rose, and in proposing the toast: "The Memory of the Light Division," spoke at some length and impressively. This was not, he said, the first occasion on which a great body of representatives of Light Division regiments had dined together; for in 1847, the 43rd, 52nd, and Rifle Brigade had given a dinner to Sir Harry Smith previous to his quitting England to take up the command at the Cape of Good Hope, and there was an officer

present who had also been present at the dinner of 1847.* The company had assembled to do honour to the memory of the glorious Light Division, which had so ably fought a century ago in the Peninsular War, and in order to show what others had said of the Division and more especially its officers, he quoted the following passage from the late Colonel Henderson's "Science of War."

"Their most marked characteristics were that when they were left alone, they almost invariably did the right thing; that they had no hesitation in assuming responsibility; that they could handle their regiment and companies, if necessary, as independent units; and that they consistently applied the great principle of mutual support."

Again, from Napier's history:—

"Six years of warfare could not detect a flaw in their system, nor were they ever matched in courage or skill. Those three regiments were avowedly the best that England ever had under arms. This is no idle boast. War was better known, the art more advanced under Napoleon than in any age of the world before, and the French veterans—those victors of a thousand battles—never could stand an instant before our gallant men."

Such testimony, said His Royal Highness, was conclusive, and one had only to remember the numerous

* Lieutenant-General F. Green-Wilkinson, C.B.: He says that the dinner took place at Willis' Rooms, and that nearly 200 sat down. The Duke of Richmond was in the chair, with H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge on one side, and Sir Harry Smith on the other. The second Mess Horn was sounded in the dining-room by a Rifle Brigade Bugler. Shortly after this, the 43rd and 52nd, who were then quartered at Portsmouth, decided to give a dinner there to Sir Harry Smith. It was called a Light Division Dinner, and the presence of the 60th Rifles at it has led to some confusion of ideas. The 60th, of course, never belonged to the Light Division, but, as they were quartered at Portsmouth in 1847, they were invited, out of courtesy, to join in giving the dinner.—A. F. M.-F.

battles, sieges, and engagements at which the Light Division had been present, to understand what splendid soldiers belonged to it—men who, on an emergency, could march sixty-two miles in twenty-six hours, with heavy packs, and then fall into the fighting line, as Craufurd's men did at Talavera.

A century ago—in 1808—the three infantry regiments to whose representatives he was now speaking, took part in the Corunna Campaign under Sir John Moore, that fine soldier, who had personally superintended the training of those regiments in time of peace, and who was unfortunately killed at Corunna. The three regiments were the 43rd, the 52nd and the 95th; the 43rd and 52nd were now the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, and the 95th was now the Rifle Brigade. Subsequently, the Light Division, in 1810, was increased by the addition to it of Captain Hew Ross' Troop of Royal Horse Artillery (The Chestnut Troop), and of the 1st and 3rd Battalions of the Portuguese Caçadores. Captain Ross' Troop was now known as "A" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, but was still entitled "The Chestnut Troop." The Caçadores were disbanded immediately after the Peninsular War.

His Royal Highness then paid a tribute to the memory of General Craufurd, the commander of the Light Division, mentioning the fact that two of his grandsons were present at the dinner. After describing how the general was killed at Ciudad Rodrigo, he went on to say that he would ever be remembered for his "Standing Orders for Marches," which he continued to revise and bring to perfection up to the day of his death. Those Orders had remained, even to the present time, an example of perfection. They had been re-issued on several occasions, and he himself (H.R.H.) had incorporated Craufurd's Orders

in the Standing Orders of the Rifle Brigade. He claimed for them that, even now, no fault could be found with the orders issued almost a century ago by the commander of the Light Division; and he impressed on those of his listeners who were still serving their country that it was by the strict adherence to such orders, and by following the example of such gallant men as those of the Light Division, that British officers of the present day were able to maintain the high state of excellence for which they had always been famous.

At the conclusion of His Royal Highness' speech, the company rose to drink to the memory of the Light Division, and the band played in succession the "March Past" of the Royal Horse Artillery, of the 43rd, 52nd, and of the Rifle Brigade.

The last toast was that of the Dinner Committee, coupled with the name of Colonel Ernest Villiers, who had originated the idea of the gathering, and who, as Honorary Secretary, had been mainly responsible for its brilliant success. Colonel Villiers' reply brought the speeches to an end, but it was not until much later in the evening that the company began to disperse.

The following were present at the Dinner:—

PRESIDENT.

Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and
Strathearn, K.G., &c.,
Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade.

GUESTS.

H.E. the Spanish Ambassador.
H.E. the Portuguese Minister.
The Duke of Wellington.
The Reverend A. H. Craufurd.
Captain G. S. G. Craufurd, *D.S.O.*
H. R. Craufurd, Esq.

CHESTNUT TROOP, R.H.A.

Anderson, Dr. C. J. E.
Batchelor, Lieutenant V. A.
Bligh, Captain F. A.
Browne, Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Y.
Cochrane, Captain B. O.
Congden, Captain
Corbett, Lieutenant C. V.
Cowan, Colonel H., *C.B.*
Du Port, Captain
Eden, Captain W. R.
Harris, Captain A. R.
Ross-Johnson, Major C. M., *D.S.O.*
Kilner, Major C.
Longden, Colonel J. J.
Lynes, Colonel S. P., *C.B.*
Marshall, Major-General *Sir G.*, *K.C.B.*
Masters, Lieutenant G.
Nicholson, Major-General, Stuart, *C.B.*
Ollivant, Captain G. S.
Peck, Major H. R.
Paget, Colonel W., *M.V.O.*
Spencer-Smith, Lieutenant D.
Scarlett, Lieutenant *Hon.* H. R.
Smith, Captain S. L.
Taylor, Major Du Plat.
ThurLOW, Major
White-Thompson, Major H. O., *D.S.O.*
Walter, Major
Wing, Col. F., *C.B.*
Weber, Captain
Young, Major A. D.

43RD AND 52ND.

Adair, Major H. A.
Bartlett, Lieutenant A. J.
Bower, Captain E. T. C.
Brownrigg, Colonel M. S.
Bailie, Major-General T. M.

Beaufort, Lieutenant F.
Blane, Lieutenant-General *Sir Seymour, Bart., C.B.* (had also served in Rifle Brigade)
Clark, Colonel P. T.
Crosse, Lieutenant-Colonel C. K.
Cecil, *Lord* Eustace
Carter, Colonel J. Colebrooke
Cardwell, Captain C. A.
Drage, Captain G.
Dalzell, Colonel *Hon. A. E., C.B.*
Eden, Major A. J. F.
Frith, Captain C. H.
Fanshawe, Colonel R., *D.S.O.*
Godsal, Major P. T.
Hamilton, Captain K. R., *D.S.O.*
Henley, Captain A.
Innes, Deputy-Surgeon-General W.
Johnstone, Lieutenant-Colonel J.
Lethbridge, Major E. A. E., *D.S.O.*
Lawford, Colonel E. M.
Luard, Major R. C.
Longley, Lieutenant-Colonel A.
Mansel, Captain E. G.
Mockler-Ferryman, Lieutenant Colonel A. F.
Money, Lieutenant-Colonel A. C.
Marriott-Dodington, Captain W.
Norris, Colonel H. C.
Portal, Lieutenant J. L.
Parr, Major C.
Plowden, Major-General F. H., *C.B.*
Pope-Hennessy, Major H. L. R., *D.S.O.*
Scott, Lieutenant C. L.
Scott, F. W. M. D., Esq.
Scott, Captain L. F.
Somers-Cocks, Captain E. L.
Strachan, Colonel J. A.
Stanton, Lieutenant-Colonel E. A.
Ruck-Keene, Major H. L., *D.S.O.*
Talbot, Major F. A. B.
Villiers, Colonel E., *A.D.C.*

Green-Wilkinson, Lieutenant-General F., *C.B.*
 White, Major E. D.
 Windsor-Clive, Lieutenant-Colonel *Hon.* G. H.
 Young, Gerald, Esq.

List supplied by Captain Byrne:—

RIFLE BRIGADE.

Adair, Captain *Sir* F. E. S., *Bart.*
 Ames, Frederick, Esq.
 Annesley, Captain A. S. E.
 Bradshaw, Surgeon-Major-General A. F., *C.B.*
 Boyle, Colonel Gerald E.
 Brownrigg, Colonel H. S.
 Byrne, Captain G. B.
 Burrowes, Lieutenant R. P.
 Bernard, Captain R. P. H.
 Buller, Lieutenant H. C.
 Bell, Capt. E. W. Morrison
 Coke, *Hon.* Edward
 Coke, Lieutenant-Colonel *Hon.* Wenman
 Cooke, Captain B. H.
 Couper, Lieutenant-Colonel V. A.
 Congreve, Colonel W. N., *V.C.*, *M.V.O.*
 Davies, Lieutenant C. M.
 Dillon, General *Sir* Martin, *G.C.B.*, *C.S.I.*
 Egerton, Lieutenant-Colonel R.
 Ellis, Captain G. M. A.
 FitzGeorge, Colonel *Sir* A. C. F., *K.C.V.O.*, *C.B.*
 Fortescue, Colonel *Hon.* C. G., *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*
 Gough, Colonel J. E., *V.C.*, *A.D.C.*
 Glyn, Lieutenant R. G. C.
 Hume, Lieutenant-Colonel C. W.
 Howard, Major-General *Sir* F. H., *K.C.B.*, *C.M.G.*
 Hammond, Lieutenant-Colonel W. W.
 Hamilton, *Rt. Hon. Lord* George
 Harington, Lieutenant-Colonel A.
 Harington-Stuart, Colonel
 Henniker, Major *Lord*
 Howard, Lieutenant-Colonel F. C.

Hargreaves, Lieutenant A. K.
Holland, Captain S. E.
Innes, Captain J. A., *D.S.O.*
Jenkinson, Captain J. B.
Kennedy, Lieutenant P. A.
Liverpool, Major *Earl of, C.V.O.*
Lane, Major-General *Sir R. B., K.C.V.O., C.B.*
Lyttelton, Lieutenant-General *Hon. Sir N. G., K.C.B.*
Long, Major S. C.
Lindsay, Lieutenant-Colonel Walter J.
Meysey-Thompson, Lieutenant-Colonel R. F.
Metcalf, Major-General C. T. E., *C.B.*
Moorsom, Lieutenant-Colonel H. M., *M.V.O.*
McGrigor, Captain *Sir J. R. D., Bart.*
Norcott, Colonel C. H. B., *C.M.G.*
Nicol, Lieutenant-Colonel L. L.
Nugent, Captain F. H.
Powell, Captain E. B.
Pinney, Captain C. F.
Paley, Major G.
Pemberton, Colonel A. R.
Prittie, *Hon. F. R.*
Robinson, Major-General C. W., *C.B.*
Swaine, Major-General L. V., *C.B., C.M.G.*
Strachey, Lieutenant-Colonel R. J.
Constable-Maxwell-Scott, *Hon. J.*
Sloggett, Lieutenant A. J. H.
Stewart, Major-General R. C., *C.B.*
Sturgis, Captain H. R.
Talbot, Major F. G., *D.S.O.*
Toynbee, Lieutenant G. P. R.
Trafford, Lieutenant S. W. J.
Vandeleur, Captain H. S.
Verner, Colonel Willoughby
Wilkinson, Major L. F. Green
Wood, Colonel H., *C.B.*
Wollaston, Captain F. H. A.
Wilson, Captain H. M.

"MY LIFE AMONG THE WILD BIRDS IN SPAIN."*

It does not fall to every author to write a review of his own book and although circumstances have conspired to place it within my power, I shall refrain magnanimously from doing so. Since however many of my adventures and experiences when in quest of wild birds took place whilst I was serving in the regiment, I propose to give a few extracts mostly dealing with my life in the 2nd Battalion when quartered at Gibraltar between 1874 and 1880 which may perhaps interest and amuse some of the readers of the Chronicle. For very many years I kept notes on all matters connected with wild sport and Natural History but the idea of publishing these never took concrete shape until the incident occurred with which the book begins.

The illustrations here given are from sketches made by me mostly at the time of the events described and appear as head-pieces and tail-pieces to various chapters in the book.

THE INCEPTION OF THE BOOK.

"Thank Heaven, I'm not reduced to birdsnesting!"

It is many years since these words fell on my ears. That they were uttered by an individual of no importance

* John Bale, Sons & Danielsson, Ltd., 83-91, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, W. 457 pp., 25 plates, 97 illustrations, 57 pen and ink sketches, and plan of cliff. Size 9 × 7 inches. Price 21s. net.

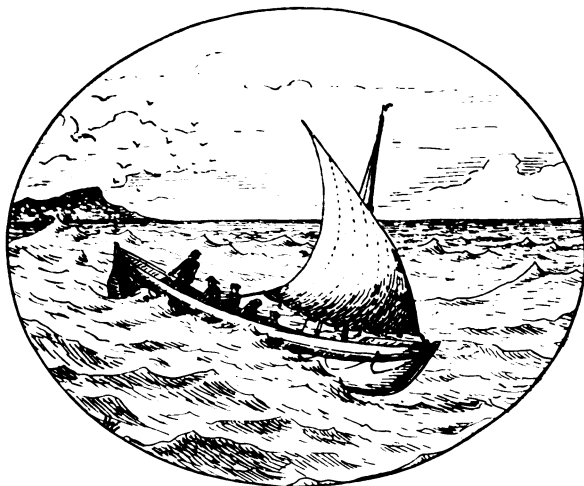
is immaterial; for me their interest and value lie in the fact that they express to perfection, and in the briefest possible manner, the attitude of the vast bulk of one's friends towards the branch of ornithological study which I have pursued with unremitting determination ever since I was a very small lad.

The immediate cause of this profound remark is not without interest, and may perhaps serve to point a moral to those who habitually deride that which is above their intelligence. At this time my Battalion was quartered in Dublin; it was in June. Owing to the usual military exercises and work carried on during the summer months, it was not easy to get away from the garrison, save now and again for a couple of days, and very often that could not be managed.

In accordance with the habit of my lifetime, since I had arrived in Dublin I had been keenly on the look-out for some fresh locality where I could visit some of my beloved birds and learn more about their nesting habits, and I had recently obtained permission from the owner of a rocky island off the east coast of Ireland to visit it with that object in view. Accordingly I went to our barracks to enlist recruits for a forty-eight hours' expedition, and had no difficulty in getting all I required. It was whilst engaged in the necessary instructions as to food, equipment, ropes, &c., that a sapient young officer made the remark with which this story begins, prior to calling for another cigarette and strolling out of the ante-room. The reproof thus conveyed to the party of miserable birdsnesters was none the less pointed in that its author proceeded to the Yacht Club at Kingstown, from the window of which he could look at other people's yachts at anchor, and at stated intervals bore his friends by his views on the

length of the boom of the *Britannia*, or some other abstract nautical topic.

Suffice to say, my "reduced" party, who had not been too proud to reduce themselves temporarily to my level, accompanied me to the island, where we stopped for a night. We were rewarded for our two days explorations by some of the most splendid scenery, innumerable wild flowers, and some grand cliffs where Guillemots, Razorbills, Puffins and various Gulls nested



in profusion. The following day it blew too hard on the land for our chartered fishing-smack to come out and take us off, but this was but an added joy, for it resulted in my obtaining the use of the coastguard's lifeboat, and sailing her under close-reefed lug, with the wind about three points on our quarter, through a glorious sea to a small haven on the mainland under our lee.

The memory of that delightful expedition (and it is in very truth only one of very many hundreds in which

I have taken part) is ever fresh, and I can still see the myriads of rock birds wheeling around the precipices on the face of which we scrambled, and hear the roar of their combined ten thousand cries. Nor have I forgotten the feel of the helm of the lifeboat, as she strove to run off a big following sea. Those of my brother officers who accompanied me on that trip speak with enthusiasm of all they saw to this day. So I am content to think that, although we could not smoke cigarettes or look at the *Britannia's* boom, we saw other things which gave one an added joy in life.

EARLY TRAINING AS A NATURALIST.

From my earliest years I was devoted to all connected with Natural History and in this I was encouraged by my father, who was a keen falconer, and devoted to bird-life.

There was one of my father's old comrades who, although he died when I was far too young to profit at first hand from his knowledge of birds and natural history, happily left a record of it which did more to educate me in the elements of that delightful science than aught else.

This was none less than Charles St. John, whose fascinating book, "The Wild Sports of the Highlands," was my first introduction to innumerable branches of sport and natural history. St. John gave an original copy of his book, published in 1845, to my father, who entrusted it to me. It was "borrowed" by an unscrupulous brother officer, who never returned it. If the borrower is not dead (as he certainly ought to be), and should he read this, I now call upon him to return me that book.

It was St. John who inspired me in a hundred ways to note the habits of wild beasts, birds, fishes and reptiles, and it was due to my father's close friendship with him, combined with his own love and knowledge of birds and beasts, that I was brought up to take an interest in all appertaining to natural history, an interest which has stood me in good stead and afforded me endless joys and happiness often amid the most adverse and depressing surroundings.

FIRST GO TO GIBRALTAR.

In 1874 I went to Gibraltar and remained there until 1880. In Southern Spain and the coast of Morocco opposite, I found unlimited field for ornithological research, the limits being the difficulties of obtaining sufficient "leave of absence," and an absence of the "sinews of war" to conduct expeditions, for travel both in Spain and in Morocco is a somewhat expensive matter.

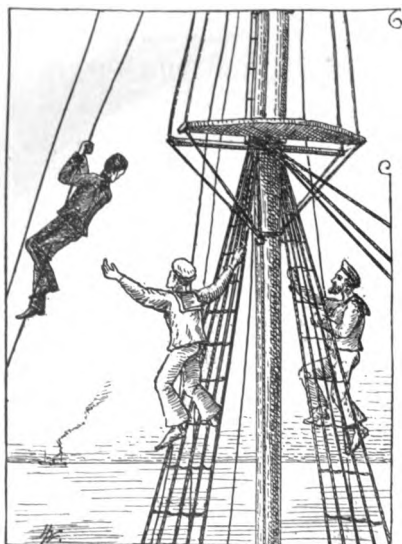
From the moment when I first found myself at Gibraltar I devoted most of my time to the study of the birds of the country. During the first winter I was on the Rock I set to work to collect all the species new to me, which I skinned and preserved. Also I occupied the tedious hours when "on guard" (a recurring event at that date of every fifth or sixth day) in making water-colour drawings of birds from specimens obtained, endeavouring always to depict them in the attitudes in which I had watched them when alive. Of course, with the return of spring, I was ever on the look-out for nests and climbing in quest of them. And this went on during successive winters and springs on the Rock. But I did not restrict my climbing to the nesting season alone. There is little enough to be done at Gibraltar during the

summer months, and when nests failed I used to devote my energies to scrambling about the cliffs, with an eye to marking down some possible nesting-place for the succeeding year. Of course, such constant practice was invaluable. Several of these climbs had their risks. I can recall one up by the back of the Rock to Middle Hill Battery, as it was then styled. My motive that time was not entirely birdsnesting. I had read how, during the siege of 1706, a traitorous goatherd had conducted a party of 500 intrepid Spaniards, under a certain Colonel Figueroa, up this cliff, and how they were attacked by the British soldiers at Middle Hill and shot down, the survivors (?) being thrown over the cliff, a fall of 1,000 feet or so. (There were no "hand-uppers," apparently, in those days.) I became possessed with a desire to see for myself what sort of a path the gallant attackers had taken, but from what I then saw I am convinced that, subsequent to the "regrettable incident," the cliff must have been scarped and rendered more difficult. Like all beginners at climbing, I had always before me the bogey of vertigo, or some such malady, which I had been told induced climbers, when they attained to any great height, to cast themselves down from it forthwith. Hence at first I was always a little nervous at looking down when in very steep and precipitous places. Of course it was very silly, and I adopted a drastic and most effectual remedy which removed such follies from one's brain once and for all.

TO THE MASTHEAD IN H.M.S. "SIMOOM."

This was going aloft at sea—there were masts and sails in those days—and between various voyages in our old Troopers and an occasional trip in a warship, I soon

acquired the necessary degree of confidence. I remember that I first went to the main-truck of a ship in the venerable old *Simoom*. I had taken the usual orthodox precaution to "square" the captain of the top to avoid the ignominy of being lashed up and made to pay my footing in public, and hied me aloft with a light heart. As I topped the futtock-shrouds I came on a couple of



Bluejackets sitting in the maintop engaged in one of those inscrutable jobs in which a marling-spike figures largely, and fully reckoning on the integrity of my chum, the captain of the same top, I crawled up the topmast rigging and eventually struggled up from the jack to the truck. It was whilst descending that, on reaching the jack, I suddenly became aware that I was being watched by all hands below on the crowded forecastle,

where the soldiers, seasick and otherwise, were massed, presenting a sea of faces. Glancing immediately below me (I had avoided doing so before by reason of the old tale of vertigo), I spied the Bluejackets just below the topmast crosstrees, one on each side of the topmast shrouds obviously waiting to catch me! I felt that explanation might fail and would in any case be derogatory, so I looked round for a means of escape, and spying a topgallant backstay, swung myself on to it and descended to the deck much faster than I liked or intended, landing safely amid the cheers of the soldiers.

But my glory was dearly purchased. In those days (and perhaps now) the sailorman had a hideous habit of "dressing" all the standing rigging with an evil compound of grease and Stockholm tar as a preservative. In my aerial descent I had gripped the backstay tightly with one leg hitched round it. Needless to explain that my immaculate and much be-laced and be-braided Rifleman's patrol-jacket was smeared from chest to hip with the black grease, as were my overalls. But I never advertised my misfortune, and soothed myself with the congratulations I received, especially from the faithless captain of the top.

CLIMB ROUND "THE BACK OF THE ROCK."

To return to the Rock. During my stay there I made various attempts to climb up from the sandy slope above Catalan Bay to the well-known nest of Bonelli's Eagle, which has afforded an object of interest to so many visitors to the Signal Station.

In this I was unsuccessful. Curiously enough, the climb, which is spoken of even now, was one which, at the time, neither I nor my companions considered of any

importance. I had long cast covetous eyes on the Osprey's nest at the back of the Rock. It was in a bad situation and inaccessible save with a rope. Accordingly, one day, in defiance of all Garrison Orders prohibiting the molestation of wild birds on the Rock, and accompanied by a naval officer and another soldier, I proceeded to Catalan Bay. Here we lunched with the Detachment officer and afterwards started on our expedition. After a most fatiguing struggle across the great slopes of shifting sand we reached the first serious obstacle, a low cliff. Skirmishing on ahead, I picked out a practicable line and we set to work to sidle along the narrow terraces, at times not very high up and at others several hundreds of feet above the sea. Arrived above the Osprey's nest, we found a nasty sloping terrace of loose stones, which made it dangerous for two men to lower a third; also our rope was totally inadequate for such a purpose. My companions refused to lower me over, and I am not ashamed to say I inwardly rejoiced, for it would have been perfectly foolhardy to attempt it in the circumstances.

When it was voted that the projected raid was not good enough, somebody suggested "Why go back? Let's go on!" The very originality of the idea was prepossessing. For if one thing was more certain than another in the traditions of the old Rock, it was that, owing to the difficulties and obstacles due to natural causes, supplemented by the diletante hand of the Royal Engineer, nobody could climb round the back of the Rock. At this period no tradition, let alone record, existed of its having been accomplished, and within the preceding few years several attempts had been made and had incontinently failed. An especially gruesome one was fresh in all our memories. Two Bluejackets

who had landed from a warship in harbour, with the usual crowd of "liberty men," had broken their leave and not returned. Some days later one was retrieved by the picket after a protracted jollification on shore. His comrade was still, however, absent, and when questioned as to his whereabouts he could only remember, that they had started together to climb around the Rock, but that, not liking the job, he had turned back and gone in for a little amusement in the town. The clue thus given was followed up, and the unfortunate missing sailor was found lying on a terrace with some



bones broken. Here he had been for some days; needless to say he did not survive his injuries. Such was the cheering precedent for our climb,

After leaving the Osprey's terrace, I struck well up the cliff and, hitting on a good ledge, worked along it very steadily, my companions following. After a time I fancied I heard a cry, and glancing behind me found I was alone! It was an anxious moment, and all sorts of horrors obtruded themselves into my imagination. Carefully retracing my steps, on rounding a rock I

suddenly came upon the sailor lying at full length on an extremely narrow ledge, violently sick! The soldier who brought up the rear was naturally blocked in his advance, and he it was whose shout I had heard. In reply to my anxious enquiries, the sick man cheerfully replied that he was "only chucking out ballast"! To this day I have never been able to make up my mind whether it was the hot sun, the giddy height, or the heavy luncheon which had so alarming an effect on him.

He was soon in commission again and resumed his station, and we went on. At places it became necessary to change from one terrace to another, perhaps 10 to 25 ft. below. This we effected by means of our rope, the last man coming down on the two parts of the rope hitched around some crag or palmetto bush, after which we overhauled it and proceeded on our way. It was very exciting work especially when it became a moral certainty that by no possible means could we retrace our steps! Eventually we reached the terrace above the "Monkeys' Cave," near the Governor's Cottage, whence we soon made our escape and were once again treading the habitable portion of the Rock.

Like all such adventures, the excitement and fun were due to the delightful possibilities of our getting into an impossible place, but fortune favoured us.

BIRDSNESTING WITH CROWN PRINCE RUDOLF.

It was in 1879 that the late Crown Prince Rudolf of Austria arrived at Gibraltar in his yacht, the *Miramar*, bent on an ornithological expedition to Spain. At the time I was a subaltern doing regimental duty, and was not a little surprised to receive an invitation from the

Governor, Lord Napier of Magdala, to dinner, to meet His Imperial Highness, of whose ornithological accomplishments I was at the time, I am ashamed to say, quite unaware. Our meeting resulted in the Prince requesting me to take him a ride into Spain the following day, the upshot of which was that when the *Miramar* sailed for Tangier I was bidden to accompany him. We subsequently went a cruise up the Guadalquivir, when, thanks to the kindness of the late Henry Davies, of Jerez, and his comrades, we were permitted to explore that most fascinating region the Coto de Doñana. Here I made acquaintance with the since famous "wild" camels, and gathered some eggs of the Flamingo. I was naturally much impressed with all I saw and learnt, not least with the wild camels.

Thanks, however, to my mentors and advisers, Lord Lilford and Colonel Irby, I refrained from "discovering" either camels or Flamingo's eggs in Europe since I learned from them the story of how these camels had been imported from the Canaries many years before, and how, their owners having failed, the Spaniard in charge of them had opened the stable door and bid them depart. As regards the Flamingoes, it is necessary for a man to be an enthusiastic oologist to find comfort and bliss, as I do to this day, in the fact that I have found a freshly laid egg of the Flamingo, and further, *blown* it, in spite of the appalling mud-bath it entailed, owing to my horse subsiding.

After these delightful experiences in the famous Marismas of the Guadalquivir with Crown Prince Rudolf, I accompanied him to Jerez de la Frontera, where we got nests of the Great Bustard, and on to Seville, and was on the point of going with him to the Royal preserves in the Sierra de Grédos when the Prince received

a pitiful telegram from the authorities at Gibraltar, which cut short my career of absolute bliss and ordered me back to the Rock to "persecute my vocation" as a subaltern on the Waterport Guard. It was truly a step from the sublime to the ridiculous.

CAVE EXPLORATIONS.

Another totally distinct class of climbing in which I indulged at this time was the exploration of some of the immense limestone caverns with which the Rock is in places honeycombed. This afforded great scope for rope-work and climbing. The first we tackled was the famous St. Michael's Cave, which according to tradition communicated with Africa below the Straits and formed the "Channel Tunnel" for the "Rock monkeys" (Barbary apes). My companion in this was Lieutenant Alfred Carpenter, R.N. (now Captain retired). With the aid of some Bluejackets armed with ropes and a good supply of boat's lead-lines we reached the bottom, or rather bottoms of the cave, coming to pools of clear fresh water in every case. The last 200 ft. of the descent was down a chimney-like fissure in the limestone. At one point this narrowed so much that only the smallest of the party could get down it. Carpenter and myself and one other got through. The Bluejackets named it "Clincher Hole." It is interesting to record that, upon reaching the bottom, we found we were by no means the first who had done so, for on the limestone roof above us were spaces blackened by candle-soot on which were scratched the names of officers and dates, some going back to Crimean days! In the absolute stillness and dryness of these depths these old records seemed as fresh as the day they had been scratched

with the broken stalactites, which lay about us on the floor. My companion, who was a scientific officer in the Hydrographic Department, calculated by means of his lead-lines the total depth of the cavern from entrance to the pools of water to be 500 ft., or, roughly, 500 ft. above sea-level. The air was quite fresh, and the only danger lay in the risk of our return passage being blocked by sliding débris from above.

Another famous cave I explored, with a party of the 71st Highland Light Infantry, was the one in the Europa Ravines below the Chief Justice's House, known as "Glenrocky." This cavern is the one where the reputed skeleton of "prehistoric man" was discovered. It is a marvellous place, and being the light man of the party, as well as the pioneer, I went in a bowline through the hole in the "ceiling" and gained "the lowest storey" out of the three series of caverns we explored.

At this period my brother officers, with the exception of Major Heber-Percy, did not take at all kindly either to climbing or exploration, but I was never at a loss to obtain good recruits from the Navy or 71st Highland Light Infantry.

SOME OTHER CLIMBS AND CLIMBERS.

In the spring of 1800, I left the Rock for our Depôt at Winchester. Not long after, I heard how the fashion I had set had found imitators among those I had left behind in my Battalion. One party elected to explore St. Michael's Cave, and with almost tragic consequences. For a peculiarly long subaltern of Rifles succeeded in becoming jammed in "Clincher Hole." In his case, it was not owing to extra width of shoulder or

depth of chest as in that of the British bluejackets who had been unable to pass through it and I imagine his sticking was more of the nature of a fish-bone across the gullet type. Anyway he became fixed, to the consternation of those below him, who thus saw their retreat cut off. The tale goes that at one time it was under consideration to sacrifice him for the good of the majority and remove him piecemeal. Happily, he was eventually dragged out.

Equally bad luck attended another party of my brother subalterns who, with more pluck than knowledge and less skill than either, gallantly attempted to climb up "the back of the Rock" with disastrous results, for they finally got to the spot which somehow is always found by unskilled climbers, where they could not go on and dared not go back! Luckily their plight was noticed from the Signal Station, and the alarm was given. After the inevitable report to the Town Major and his myrmidons, the services of the Royal Artillery and Engineers were invoked, ropes were procured and the luckless youths extricated from their predicament. It was after this that the Governor rose in his wrath, and a Garrison Order was issued forbidding officers to climb the Rock.

But all this happened long ago. When, in a sudden access of hysteric caution following on years of "go as you please," all the upper portion of the Rock was enclosed by a high spiked iron paling, some unimaginative official had the fatuity to style it officially "The Unclimbable Fence," and numerous Orders were drafted with respect to it in which it was thus described. It is hard to imagine a more direct challenge to a man addicted to climbing. At this psychological moment I chanced to land at Gibraltar on leave from England. I *climbed that fence*, not for pleasure or for vanity, but as

a matter of duty to the confraternity of birdsnesters. My "crime" was never taken judicial notice of, and here I was happier than the luckless private soldier, who not long since committed the same offence and according to report was charged with "Neglecting to obey Fortress Orders, in that he, at Gibraltar, on April 1, 19—, contrary to the Fortress Order directing all persons to abstain from doing so—*climbed the Unclimbable Fence!*"

BIRDSNESTING AT VARIOUS STATIONS.

Since I left Gibraltar in 1880, I have repeatedly returned there, solely in quest of birds and of sport, for periods varying from two weeks to six months and more. But my experiences of birdsnesting and studying birds in their wild state are by no means restricted to Spain. During the course of my military career I have frequently found myself, even when on home service, within striking distance of some favoured spot, such, for example, as Romney Marsh when quartered at Shorncliffe, or Wolmer Forest when at Aldershot, where much could be done in the bird line at the period, whatever may now be the case. On foreign service, of course, innumerable opportunities present themselves to the man who has sufficient knowledge of the birds and determination to seek them out. It would be hard to imagine a more detestable quarter for the keen ornithologist and sportsman than Malta. Yet even here I have found solace in seeking out and visiting the nests of the Great Shearwater and Stormy Petrel!

BIRDSNESTING ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

Since all British operations for many years past have taken place in wild regions, it follows that, when

time permits, the keen birdsnester and ornithologist who may take part in them has many opportunities of adding to his knowledge under conditions favourable to collecting. In some instances, our Expeditionary Forces have operated in districts of which but little was known of the birds, as of much else, including the enemy!

In January, 1885, the chances of war placed me for a brief period in acting command of one of Gordon's famous "Penny Steamers," on the reach of the Nile below the Sixth Cataract. During the fighting of Abu Klea, and subsequently, all the naval officers had been killed and wounded save Lord Charles Beresford, and he was suffering from a most painful malady which required surgical aid, and laid him on his back for seven days. During this period our two small steamers were employed in reconnoitring up and down the Nile, and in collecting supplies and fuel. Having landed one day with a party of Bluejackets and Gordon's Irregulars to round up some cattle, upon pushing through the groves of pomegranate and lemon near the river, we came to an open space, beyond which was a straggling village which was held by the Arabs, whence they opened a sharp fire with their Remingtons. As we were out only for a day's cattle raid and the enemy were in force, I gave the word to fall back through the grove to our vessel. It was whilst thus engaged that I suddenly spied a lemon tree with its branches festooned with the beautifully-woven nests of the small Black-and-red Weaver-bird! I had never seen one before *in situ*. Unfortunately, they were eight or nine feet up, and at the extreme end of the pendent boughs. Calling a Bluejacket near me, I besought him to give me a leg up. He replied by seizing me round my knees and hoisting me with a jerk. I had just time

to grab one nest and stuff it into my bosom when he let me drop, and we raced back together to the friendly plank which led aboard our "war-ship." As we shoved off, the Arabs lined the scrub on the steep bank, and their bullets pattered against the old boiler plates which formed our armoured topsides.

Events moved rapidly in those days, and there was much to do and think about, and it was not until four



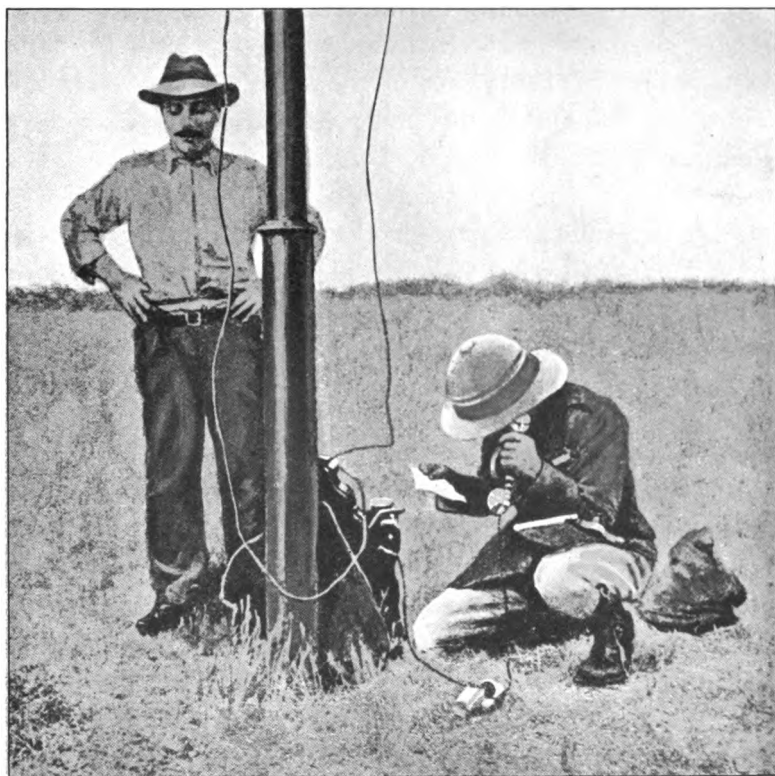
days later, in our bivouac at Metemmeh, that feeling my shirt very scrubby, I put my hand in and drew out the Weaver-bird's nest, squeezed as flat as a pancake! It, however, recovered its shape, and is among my treasures to this day, a memento of the furthestmost point south on the way to Khartoum, where I was able to land, as well as my one and only experience of the nesting habits of the Black-and-red Weaver-bird.

Again, in November, 1899, during the early days of the Boer war, I was with the Frontier Force at Orange River Bridge and organized a train to support a reconnaissance towards the heights of Belmont, then strongly held by the Boers. On reaching the high ground near Witteputs, I halted and pushed out patrols to get in touch with those to our front. We had brought with us a telephone from the station, and the R. E. officer with me, Colonel Kincaid, set about attaching it to the ordinary telegraph wires running along the posts near the railway.

Looking round for a convenient post, I espied a big nest built on top of one hard by. As far as I recall, there were only three insulators and wires, yet the bird, the South African Crow (*Corvus capensis*) had managed to construct a compact nest, composed of various short lengths of telegraph wire and clippings from barbed wire fences—both trees and sticks were scarce in that region. A Sapper shinned up and pulled out the big nest, which was lined with veld grasses and wool, and contained freshly-laid eggs. The interesting point to me was that I instantly recognized them as similar to some unidentified eggs brought to me, when a small lad in the Isle of Wight, from the Cape over thirty-five years before. They were true Crows' eggs in shape and markings, but, in place of being green, were red-brown.

We soon got down a wire and got into communication with Orange River, and I found myself speaking to an Inspecting General who had arrived in my absence at Orange River in a real armoured train (mine was merely an unarmoured "cruiser"), and expressed his intention of coming on to see what we were about. Somebody took the inevitable photograph of me when

struggling with the telephone. Months afterwards, I purchased in Paris a reproduction of the photograph thus taken, duly inscribed "Le Général Kekewich à Kimberley"! To me it recalled the whole situation, the telegraph post, the despoiled Crow's nest, and the



A NESTING PLACE OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN CROW.

impassive Sapper taking mental notes of my telephone language.

When, owing to the very serious injuries I received during the war in South Africa, I was compelled to leave the Army, my thoughts at once turned to Spain,

where the climate would suit me in the winter months, and where I could continue and extend my researches in the wilder regions.

Since 1901 I have spent half my time in Spain, and before the troubles became acute, made an expedition to Morocco also.

Hence the birdsnesting adventures in this book deal almost entirely with Spain. Owing to my intimate knowledge of many remote spots in this beautiful country, explored during many expeditions made before the war in South Africa, I am able, in spite of the serious handicap due to my injuries, with the aid of horses or mules, to re-visit these parts. Once on the spot, I can still render a fair account of most cliffs or do a day's wading in a marsh, sufficient in any case to reach a nest I may want to photograph.

TREE-CLIMBING.

One of the worst and most alarming of my tree climbs was after a Raven's nest. This was in a tall fir tree which was popularly supposed to be "unclimbable," close to the Duke of Kent's Farm near Gibraltar.

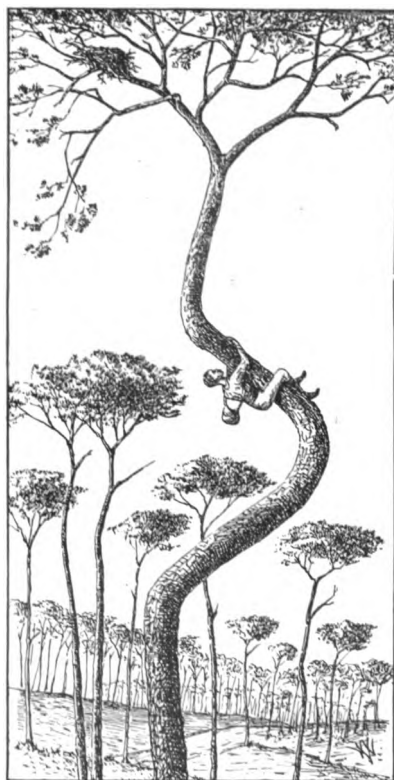
One evening at our Mess the conversation turned as to whether it was possible to get at this nest, and in the course of it, it transpired that two subalterns had on that very day attempted it and had failed. One of them was an exceptionally powerful man. Both were given to scientific observation, and they measured the height of the tree by means of its shadow as being 72 ft. As a proof of the invulnerable nature of this particular tree, they described how two Spanish herds who had joined them had alike been defeated in the attempt to scale it. Late on that same night, my particular birdsnesting

"chum" and companion during my first five years in Spain, Harry James Fergusson, came to my quarters and propounded a scheme for taking the nest on the following day. I demurred, as I had not properly watched the birds, and was in consequence uncertain whether the nest contained eggs, and also because my part of the proposed entertainment was to climb the tree, whereas his was to get the inevitable "rise" out of the others by subsequently, in the event of my succeeding, pretending that we had failed. He was, however, a wilful man, and met all my objections by assurances that he knew I could do it, if only I tried.

So next morning saw us galloping out along the beach to the "First River" and onward. Arrived at the tree—a dead fir, about 75 ft. high—I took careful stock of it and was not at all reassured. For 20 ft. it was just possible to swarm the trunk, after which it bifurcated and was easy enough, the portion in which the nest was placed inclining outwards at an angle of 45 degrees for 10 or 12 ft., becoming again vertical for another 10 ft. So far, so good; it was awkward, but obviously possible.

But now came the trouble, for in the course of the next 20 ft. the tree-stem emulated a corkscrew in form, and described a splayed and twisted "S" before once again returning to the vertical close below the lowest branch, 60 ft. from the ground. The sketch here given is from one drawn at the time of our visit, and gives a better idea of the awkwardness of the situation than does my description. It was obviously fairly simple to swarm up the tail of the S, but at the lower curve of it the trunk bulged ere it took the backward turn. The shape of the tree was, however, by no means the greatest obstacle to reaching the nest, for the fir tree, as I saw at a glance, was clad with the well-known flaking bark

peculiar to its species, which made it extremely slippery, if not dangerous. I have a theory of my own that in all big fir trees the higher one ascends the more slippery do the branches become; at any rate they always feel to be so. Possibly this may be due to these upper branches



being more exposed to the heat of the sun's rays than are the lower ones.

Now to the climb. I managed to tackle the first 10 ft. or so by mounting on Fergusson's broad shoulders, after which the trunk became more negotiable. It was a stiff and slippery swarm, but all went well until I reached the lower bend of the S. At this point, as I was

cautiously hauling myself over the hump and round the "corkscrew" portion, the treacherous bark slid in my grasp and so did I, swinging round under the bough. I held on like grim death, with fingers interlaced and legs twisted around it. It was horribly uncomfortable, thus hanging back downwards with 45 ft. clear to the ground below, and for a moment I was puzzled what to do next, short of sliding back, ignominiously. It was clearly impossible to regain the upper side of the slippery trunk so I made the best of a bad job and swarmed up along the lower side, and was not a little relieved when I found myself at a vertical portion once again, where I could regain my seat, so to speak, on the slanting part immediately below it. A few feet more and I gained the friendly spreading boughs near the nest. The latter contained five young Ravens. I am not ashamed to say that I did not embark on the return journey till I felt I had thoroughly recovered from my misadventure. As so often happens, the return proved to be comparatively easy. It is superfluous to go into details of how, at dinner that evening, our brother officers were cautiously led on to understand that we had found the tree to be too much for us, and how, at the psychological moment, they were permitted by my aggravating comrade to become aware of the truth. But after all, such victories are too dearly purchased, and it took me some time before I felt anxious to tackle awkward fir trees. Of one thing I am well assured, namely, that the Ravens, in selecting this particular tree, were perfectly aware of the difficulties it presented to the climber. For there were scores of other trees all round it, some higher and with fewer branches and apparently more formidable, but as regards security from attack none of them could be compared to the one the Ravens had built in.

CLIFF-CLIMBING.

I cannot too emphatically caution all would-be climbers as to the possible dangers of meddling with the ropes unless they are skilful at knots. Even the most practised and expert hands may get into trouble by this means, but long familiarity with danger makes all men at times careless. I will cite but one example. In 1894 I descended the big cliff known as the Laja del Ciscar. I had with me 180 ft. of new Alpine $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. rope and was lowered by two Spaniards. It was by no means a sheer descent, save now and again for 20 ft. or so, where a vertical fissure ran down to a ledge, which in turn sloped outwards until it merged in the general surface of the cliff. When near the end of rope I noted, to my chagrin, a Vulture's nest only 20 ft. below me; so, re-ascending a few feet to a point where I could get a secure foot-hold, I unbent the Alpine rope from my sling, joined on my silk rope, attaching the latter to my sling, and was lowered to the ledge. I took a photograph of the Griffon's nest and egg (which subsequently appeared, by the way, in Colonel Irby's second edition) and then signalled to be hauled up. It was more of a scramble than a regular ascent, but after going up 20 or 30 ft. I bethought me that it would be wiser to recover touch with the Alpine rope, so I unbent the silk rope and attached the Alpine rope once more to my sling by two half-hitches, well hardened down.

During the ascent I stopped several times to explore some other nesting sites, the rope hanging slack. Finally I signalled "Haul up," and started upwards. It was whilst I was being dragged up one of the almost vertical gullies, with my whole weight on the rope, that my eye chanced to fall on the knot which secured the

rope to the sling. This was about on the level of my top waistcoat button. I had started, as already described, with two half-hitches and a foot of rope to spare, and, as my eye caught the knot, I realized that one of the half-hitches was gone and that the other was slowly drawing and lacked only a few inches to run clear! I quickly grasped the rope above me with one



hand, and somehow got hand-hold on the next ledge above, but only just before the knot drew! It was a frightful experience and due to sheer carelessness, for I had not taken into account the "curl" in the new rope, nor the effect of the hot sun upon it. Eventually I got more rope eased down, and, after making a secure knot this time, was hauled up.

It all happened long ago, but I can still recall my sensations when, as I steadied myself on the friendly ledge, I glanced down that steep slope at the foot of the cliff. The moral of the tale is that no trust should ever be placed in "two half-hitches," especially in the case of a new rope, unless the free end be "seized" on to the standing part.

PHOTOGRAPHY ON CLIFFS.



Save when I devote a day to marsh work, I invariably carry an aneroid, and, apart from the general interest of observing and noting the heights of mountains, cliffs, and nesting-places, on occasions it is of the greatest assistance in finding one's way on a precipitous mountain to some particular point. I will give an example. Some twelve years ago I visited a great range of terraced cliffs, and noted a Vulture's

nest at a certain point. But on setting to work to climb the cliff I soon lost my bearings amid the numerous gullies, projecting crags and ledges, which at every turn hindered my advance or led me whither I did not wish to go. As frequently occurs in big climbs I was soon completely at fault, and had no idea whether I should try to go higher or lower along the face of the cliff, and eventually had to abandon the attempt.

On the occasion of my next visit I reconnoitred the cliff more carefully, and took the precaution of noting down a few points on the same level as the nest before setting to work to climb. On reaching one of these landmarks, a crag with some olive trees on it, I consulted my aneroid and found I had risen about 300 ft. I then strove to keep to the same level, but this soon proved to be impossible, for I had to ascend in some places over 100 ft., and at others work downwards along steeply sloping strata, amid a jungle of palmetto and lentiscus. But the aneroid always told me when I was on the general level of the nest, and eventually I got on a terrace which led, most unexpectedly, right into it. At the time I had no good picture of a Griffon's nest. It was a splendid subject, a fine nest on a sloping grassy shelf, with steep rock rising behind and on one side. There were heavy clouds and some rain, and a long time-exposure was wanted. With the aid of my silk rope I secured myself to the rock and backed out cautiously till I got sufficient distance, then, pressing the camera between my body and the cliff, I took the photograph. The camera was one with a fixed focus. Despite the difficulties, I, or rather the camera, got an excellent picture, so excellent, indeed, that I had it enlarged to 10 in. by 12 in., and have it now hanging in my study. So much for "the uselessness of hand

cameras." In this case the aneroid was the prime means of my reaching the nest, but without my silk rope the photograph could never have been taken, since to get it meant standing on the slippery rock at the extreme edge of a sheer cliff.

IN THE LAGUNAS.



When wading about in the lagunas I carry a long stick, such as all cattle-herds use in Spain. It enables me to plumb the depths, and saves many a fall, either from the uneven bottom or when the reeds and water-plants get around my feet. When carrying photographic apparatus, a fall in 3 ft. of water may spell untold disaster.

Very often, when working about these marshes, you come right upon bulls or cows which have betaken themselves to the reed-beds to avoid the flies

and heat of the day. On such occasions a good bull-stick affords at least some moral support, and one which has, at times, extricated me from awkward situations. What would be its precise effect on a bull which meant to be disagreeable I cannot say, and I hope never to test. I once asked a famous old bull-herd whether, in such an untoward case, I could not, with my steel-pointed *garrocha*, intimidate the brute. He replied, drily, "*Ya vendrá mas pronto*," i.e., "He'd only come at you all the quicker"; not very encouraging to the amateur bull-fighter!

ACROSS THE PLAINS.

The small cottage where I pass my winters is situated on a great level plain or vega, well known to many officers in the Regiment who have served at Gibraltar. The plain is usually covered with herds of mares and cows with their calves and, at certain places, young bulls. Unfortunately, of late years vast numbers of pigs have been introduced, and their unceasing digging for tuberous roots has gone far to spoil entire districts. The herds-men in charge of the various animals remain out with them in all weathers, night and day, and I number many old friends among them. Rarely it occurs that the men who thus guard the cattle are injured by one of them; though guarding semi-wild cattle is not altogether without its risks. As a rule, the cows are more dangerous than the young bulls, and when a herdsman is damaged it is usually the act of a *vaca mala*, or "vicious cow." Only last year an old friend in charge of some mares was suddenly attacked from behind by a cow and badly tossed, alighting on his head. I was sent for to administer "first aid," a rôle which constantly falls to me, and I

found the poor old man with a nasty wound in the thigh caused by a horn and with his head and face badly cut. Among these wild folk nobody has the slightest sympathy for a sufferer in such case—in fact, it is looked upon as a huge joke; and this old man was instantly dubbed “Lagartijo,” the name of a famous bull-fighter of the ’seventies, by which cognomen he has been since known, and his mishap is ever the source of much amusement. Nowadays the bulls destined for the ring are no longer bred in this part of the country. Up to three and four years old the young bulls are comparatively harmless;



all the same, it is best not to venture among a herd, if on foot. But in every herd there are a few old bulls of six or seven years, and these should always be avoided on principle, and in no case approached save on horseback.

To be chased by a bull on the open vega is a species of sport which does not appeal to me. Many years ago, with the late Major Harry Fergusson, I was crossing a plain, he on foot and I on horseback, when we noticed an old black bull about a mile off watching us intently. At that time there were *toros bravos*, or bulls of the fighting strain, in the district; so we immediately

altered our course and moved off, Fergusson walking beside my horse. Presently the bull began to follow us, at first at a walk and then at a trot. This was too much, so taking up Fergusson behind me, I made for the nearest shelter, the bull following us at a gallop. We were over a mile and a half from an old stone drinking-trough on the side of a rocky hill, and by the time we gained this point the bull was uncomfortably close behind us. In fact, he followed us to the foot of the hill, and then, turning, trotted off.

THE JOYS OF A LIFE IN A WILD COUNTRY.

To me, one of the delights of wandering about a wild country in quest of birds is the endless series of other attractions, which from time to time distract one's attention from the main work in hand. For it not seldom happens that what may, to me, be merely a side-issue, is the absorbing life-study of one of my companions, such, for example, as butterflies or botany. Thus it comes about that on some days I find myself wielding a butterfly net, and equipped with boxes and killing bottles on the look-out for specimens for my friends, whilst never a day passes that one does not come across some rare flower or plant—a never-ending joy. Sometimes on such occasions I call to mind the words with which I commenced this book, and whether it be after a successful foray among the birds, or some new experience amid butterflies, beetles, or reptiles, or some fresh interest in botany, geology, or aught else, I congratulate myself that, despite the cruel Fortune of War which so abruptly closed to me the profession of arms, I was spared, at any rate, to be "reduced to birdsnesting."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

1ST BATTALION.

HOLYWOOD, Co. DOWN.

December, 1908.

DEAR EDITOR,

Our last letter to you was written at the end of first leave, in 1907, so we shall attempt to carry on from that point.

Pitt-Taylor and Blacker returned from Asia Minor, having had good sport with the stags and wild sheep of that country. The second portion of the leave season passed without any great incident, hunting, shooting and winter essays being the order of the day.

On 1 March we all assembled again, and at once started the strenuous life with company training and musketry.

On 18 March we sent a team of cross-country runners to compete in Irish Army Cross-country Championship at Dublin. They took fourth place, Acting-Corporal Sparkes and Grenville coming in second and fifth respectively.

Our football team again won the Irish Army Cup, this time defeating the Lancashire Fusiliers. This is most creditable to the team and to Sergeant Jelley's careful training.

About the beginning of April the point-to-point season began. We had our Battalion race at the North Down Harriers' Point-to-Point Meeting, the hunt very

kindly presenting us with a cup for competition. The race was won by Liddell on his horse Johnnie, Lane's Rocket with Greville up being second.

Liddell competed at other meetings in the neighbourhood and succeeded in winning another race with the same horse.

There have been several changes amongst the officers during the course of the year.

Wingfield departed early in the year to India, Trafford coming to us in his stead. About the same time Green-Wilkinson joined us. Towards the end of April Forester and Cox arrived. The former however with Dick-Cunyngham was soon promoted, and they both left us, Forester to the 3rd Battalion and Dick-Cunyngham on leave before going to India.

In August Byrne came to us having exchanged with Wood. Finally in the beginning of November Knox went to the sub-depôt at Woolwich, his place being taken by Grogan who had just returned from Macedonia.

Company training and musketry lasted well into May. The manœuvre area for the former was considerably curtailed since last year, owing to objections from various angry farmers, but it still contained the Reservoir Hill, so practice in mountaineering was again possible. In their musketry course the Battalion shot well although they had lost a large number of old soldiers since the preceding spring.

During this time quite a lot of fishing was done. Brand, Pitt-Taylor, Knox and Nugent again rented the Maine at Shanes Castle. They did not do quite so well as last year owing to unfavourable weather. Several officers also tried their luck in the numerous reservoirs and small lakes in the neighbourhood with fair success.

Early in July the Battalion proceeded to Ballykinler Camp for field firing and Battalion training. The weather was abominable as a rule, which was unfortunate, as in fine weather Ballykinler is a very pleasant spot. The Newcastle golf links are quite close, probably the best in Ireland, and the majority of us took every advantage of this, playing almost every afternoon.

Another form of amusement was fishing for pollock in Dundrum Bay.

During our stay at Ballykinler we were inspected by General Plumer, commanding the Fifth Division, a great battle against falling iron targets being organized for his benefit.

The next event was the Curragh Rifle meeting, to which we sent a strong contingent.

The Battalion did very well and nearly swept the board; "D" and "F" companies especially distinguished themselves, being particularly deadly in the company competitions.

We returned to Holywood from Ballykinler on 2 August, and on our arrival found Pryce, who had been laid up for a long time with Malta fever.

The third week in August was occupied by the Battalion Rifle meeting. There was a large number of entries and under the able management of Bernard and Sergeant Churcher the meeting was a great success.

The rest of the month was spent in route marching and getting fit for manœuvres. On the 18th of the month Dick-Cunyngham joined the ever-increasing list of married officers.

On 7 September the Battalion entrained for Dublin and on the following day commenced to march down towards Maryborough with the rest of the 15th

Brigade, under Brigadier-General Wilson for brigade and divisional training.

The weather was abominable, rain falling almost continuously. The 3rd Dragoon Guards with great kindness put us up in their barracks at the Curragh on the second day, which gave us a chance to dry our sodden clothes. On the fourth day we encamped on Maryborough Heath, where we stayed three days, then moving on to Stradbally.

The rain continued to fall nearly every day and the weather became so bad that General Sir Neville Lyttelton cancelled the last ten days of the training and we set off homewards.

The 3rd Dragoon Guards again put us up and we cannot be too grateful for the trouble they put themselves to, in order to make us comfortable. It is largely due to them that we had so few men sick during manœuvres, the other two brigades not being so fortunate in that respect.

We finished the training season by marching in one day from the Curragh to Dublin, entraining and reaching Holywood at 4 a.m. on the following day.

The leave season commenced on 1 October and half of us departed on leave.

Blacker set off for Newfoundland to shoot caribou. Pitt-Taylor departed on a six months expedition to the Sinai Peninsula. Cox went to Longmoor, having been given command of a Mounted Infantry Battalion, and took Colour-Sergeant Tomlinson as his Sergeant-Major. The rest of us settled down to the usual routine of the leave season.

At the time of writing we have had excellent sport with the County Down Staghounds, although the country is still very blind.

Five of us have taken a snipe shoot in County Antrim. So far the bags have not been enormous, but we hope to do better later on.

The Battalion football team has again started operations, and so far has won its matches in the Army and Irish Army Cups. It is to be hoped that they will repeat their successes of the two preceding years.

An excellent boxing competition took place this month, most of the fights being very keen and close.

I forgot to mention the Battalion sports on the Regimental birthday. The feature of the day was the alarm post race which took place over the obstacle course. In the other races Sergeant Williams and Acting-Corporal Sparkes kept up their reputation by each winning a race in fine style.

Just as we were penning the last words of this letter, Blacker arrived, passing through on his way back from Newfoundland.

He did very well, getting three caribou, one of them with forty-eight points.

He was interviewed by a reporter before leaving the country with the result that in the "Sporting Notes" of the local paper he is stated to have shot a stag with forty-eight "antlers."

We have now exhausted our literary powers so with best love to all Riflemen

We remain,

Yours ever,

1 B. R.B.

2ND BATTALION.

CHAUBATTIA,

December, 1908.

DEAR EDITOR,

Another year has passed and the time has come for the letter to the CHRONICLE.

You again find us sitting on the top of the Kumaon Hills, at Chaubattia, getting possibly as fine and vast a view of the Himalayan snows as one can get anywhere.

The moves for 1909 have been published and our name does not appear, so once more we will have to return to this deadly little spot on the mountain tops.

Chaubattia no doubt may have many advantages, such as climate, scenery and a health resort, but the disadvantages seem to overrule all the advantages, the main one being that we are rather over fifty miles from the railway with the most unpleasant road journey to be faced each time one wants to move.

At the time of writing everyone is very curious to know what our programme is for the present month. Until a few days ago, everything, so we all thought, was arranged for us to march from here to the Divisional Manœuvres (7th Meerut Division) at Bashera, near Meerut, but now an order has come cancelling all movement of troops owing to the epidemic of fever and ague now raging on the plains. So bad in fact is it at places that rumour has it that two very well-known stations in these provinces have run out of quinine.

Since last writing, in fact very soon after, we

returned to Shahjahanpur full of hope for a good duck season, but fortune was against us, owing to a large extent, no doubt, to the bad rains, as we hardly got any duck at all, some days even having to come home with clean barrels.

In March we heard that Talbot had sent in his papers, and in the *Gazette* of 5 May we saw he had retired ; all our good wishes go with him.

Before going any further, and while it is still warm in our memories, we must allude to the loss the Battalion has sustained in losing Colour-Sergeant J. Archer, who after nineteen years' service in the 2nd Battalion, ten of which as a Colour-Sergeant, has left us to go as Sergeant-Major to the 1st Battalion King's African Rifles. Earlier in the year this N.C.O. received the Good Conduct Medal, which was presented to him by our General, Major-General Spens, and possibly the most suitable remarks that can be made about Colour-Sergeant Archer are those which the General made on that occasion. Consequently the General's speech is published here in full :—

“It gives me particular pleasure in being able to give to-day to Colour-Sergeant Archer another medal to add to the already long string that he wears, no less than six, and amongst them I notice that he wears the ‘Distinguished Conduct in the Field’ given to him for his services in the late South African War. The medal I am about to give him I look on, knowing as I do what hardships and temptations a man has to go through during eighteen years' service in the Army, as one of the hardest decorations for a man to earn, namely the Good Conduct Medal, so I ask you all, my men, to look on this particularly good and smart soldier you see standing here, as an example of what a man should be. Colour-

Sergeant Archer, it gives me very great pleasure indeed to hand you this medal, and hope it may not be the last you will get to add to your already splendid show."

Early in August General Spens gave up command of the Brigade and very sorry are all ranks at losing him. Our new General, Major-General Bradshaw, has just taken over command.

This year we have got seven companies up here as against six in previous years, Ward and Scott being left at Shahjahanpur.

Whitaker has just rejoined us after having spent his leave walking across Asia; evidently he is one of the very few who do not get enough exercise in the hills. In another letter he has given a short account of his travels and the sport he got. With regard to the latter, from the measurements he has handed in, he has been lucky enough to bag a record ibex, and managed to get a very good bag on the whole. In fact he says himself that he got more than he expected to.

Early in January this year General Spens came over to Shahjahanpur to inspect the Battalion and also to see us do our "Kitchener's Test."

In the middle of January we lost a draft of 116 time-expired men who went off under Walpole to embark at Karachi on H.T. "Rewa."

Whilst at Shahjahanpur we got a mania for entrenching ourselves lying down, every man being made to lie down wherever he was and at once scratch a hole for himself. This needless to say called forth many funny remarks in the canteen. The adjectives actually used are suppressed for fear of shocking you. "Say, mate, have you heard the latest craze? They say it is Japanese. You go skirmishing in pairs. One man of the pair carries an entrenching tool; when you get to a given

point you are suddenly ordered to throw yourself down, and entrench yourself. All I can say is it reminds me of an old cock and hen out courting. You both argue which is to make the hole, and then one of you scratches for all he is worth, while t'other one rolls into it."

Towards the end of January the Battalion went to Bareilly by train to take part in the Brigade Manœuvres, the first we have as yet attended. The ground we worked on was only eight miles outside cantonments, but as manœuvres go, they were intensely interesting; we were out actually fighting for only three days and the scheme selected was one of the phases of the battle of the Yalu. So realistic was it that during those few days we were hard at it morning, noon, and night, and only managed to advance a distance of three miles altogether, the last night being particularly strenuous, we having to sap our way up to a fort held by the 48th Pioneers. At dawn we got the order to storm it; the charge was gallantly led by Biddulph, who seemed to know no fear until unfortunately as he was actually climbing up the steep face of the fort, and was about to plant a flag on the top, one of the Pioneers thought this too much of a good thing, and landed Biddulph with a fine fat sod of earth fair in the face. It may have been magnificent "peace tactics" but our major protested that it was not war.

The G.O.C. on completion of manœuvres highly complimented the Battalion on the excellence of their work during the manœuvres.

On 16 February Scott suddenly arrived quite unexpectedly, no one even knowing that he had landed in the country. A fortnight later Bond arrived in the same mysterious manner; this apparently seems to be the usual way in India. Both these officers had sent

telegrams, but of course they arrived many hours before the wire. On 1 April we moved up to the hills again going in two parties, the carriage accommodation allowed is none too much working out as a rule at three in a compartment for the officers, so imagine the horrors of travelling when a man like Pigot is one of the party, and going about with two dogs and a litter of three puppies only a fortnight old. There was no competition to have him and his family in any carriage, but not to be defeated, he waited until all of us had gone off to get our dinner at Bareilly and then settled himself and the family down for the night in the Captains' carriage; from their account of the night, they had a very lively time of it, and so did the puppies.

On arrival at Chaubattia musketry, company training, etc., were all the rage and continued so until September. Early in May Wingfield arrived when we were fully expecting to be hustled off at once to the frontier to take part in the Mohmand show, but although we got orders to hold ourselves in readiness, it never got any further.

Pigot went away shooting in Burmah but was recalled from leave owing to the war scare; he apparently did not do so badly considering the short time he was there, and certainly has put up quite a record in the way of bison shooting. One of the two bison that he got took him some eight hours to bring to earth, and needed no less than fourteen shots. He has been asked to write a short account on bison shooting, for the CHRONICLE, but we suspect that is as far as it will get.

Even in an out-of-way place like Chaubattia we now and again get some excitement. Not many weeks ago the scouts were out for their inspection and while scouring

the Khud sides they found a native who turned out to be one of our syces hanging from a tree, and about two days old. Of course the police had been quite unable to trace his whereabouts, although he was not more than a few hundred yards away from one of our bungalows. Then the other day we were given a very ghastly exhibition of what damage can be done with a *kookrie*. The mess *jemadar* was murdered one afternoon whilst we were playing tennis, by the *malee*, the latter with two shrewd blows having nearly severed the poor man's neck, the second having cut his skull clean open across the forehead almost from ear to ear.

During the year we have been unlucky enough to lose Sergeant Cobon, who died of malarial fever and also Acting-Corporal Page, Rifleman Martin and Rifleman Cooke.

The leave season for England comes round so quickly that, hard as it may be to believe, officers are actually grumbling at having to go home nowadays, a state of affairs that is very rarely met with in the Service.

This year the Regimental birthday and Bergendal day was celebrated on 28 August, the 27th the day originally fixed having turned out to be a regular down-pour, so the sports had to be postponed to the next day. The Sergeants had their usual "At Home" including a dinner, concert and dance, to which nearly all the residents in this part of the world were invited. Unfortunately the night was just as wet a one as India can produce, but in spite of that several of the Ranikhet people came up and enjoyed the Sergeants' hospitality.

Their dance was held in the theatre, which was exceedingly well decorated by three Riflemen. In spite of the weather their "At Home" was a huge success,

and great credit is due to Colour-Sergeant Dickinson, and the staff, the former displaying his zeal and knowledge which until quite recently used to be devoted to the officers' mess.

The sports took the form of nothing serious, and in spite of the parade ground on which they were held being inches thick in mud, were an enormous success, and the committee deserve the greatest credit. Tod who was the organizer of the whole thing was unavoidably prevented from attending on the day as he had to go to Naini Tal to play football for his company.

Having mentioned football it would be as well here to congratulate "B" or Captain W. W. Seymour's company on their brilliant performance at Naini Tal in winning the Naini Tal Secretariat Football Cup. The victory is especially creditable as they met a team of Gunners who so far had been undefeated and also this being the first time for nearly twenty years that the Battalion has won a football cup. More power to them and may they win us many more in the near future!

The trooping season has again commenced and we have already sent home thirty-two N.C.O.'s and Riflemen to England, and in the course of the next week or so we are parting with a further fifty men.

Chikor shooting has not been as good as it might have been but no doubt the sportsmen are greatly to blame as every day when they come home you hear the same old story "We saw quite a nice few birds, but could not hit them." Amongst the keenest followers of the chikor the Sergeant-Major and Colour-Sergeant Archer deserve mention. Never a Thursday or Sunday goes by without they are out walking miles up and down khuds after this most excellent eating partridge.

Before closing this letter some mention should be

made of our Dramatic Club, which without cessation has given us an excellent evening's entertainment once a week almost without fail, under the able managership of Dumaresq. This year, in lieu of having the inter-company competition, the companies all asked to be allowed to give an entertainment for the love of the thing, and without wishing to say anything about previous years "Gaffs" the entertainments given this year have been really excellent. "H" company deserve the greatest of praise for putting on a drama entitled "British Born." The whole stage management was performed by their own Colour-Sergeant, Pauly, and the scenery painted by Bugler Stuckey. The way in which the company did their show is beyond criticism, and the scenic effects were really worthy of a professional. "A" company again gave the "Regimental Pageant" having their Captain, Bond, as the figure-head. It is a pity that this entertainment cannot be reproduced at the Depôt, as it would be a splendid way of teaching the recruits something about the regiment they have joined, and being an entirely spectacular show, would no doubt make an impression on some of their minds.

Wishing you and all Riflemen a Happy Christmas and New Year,

Yours,

2 B. R.B.

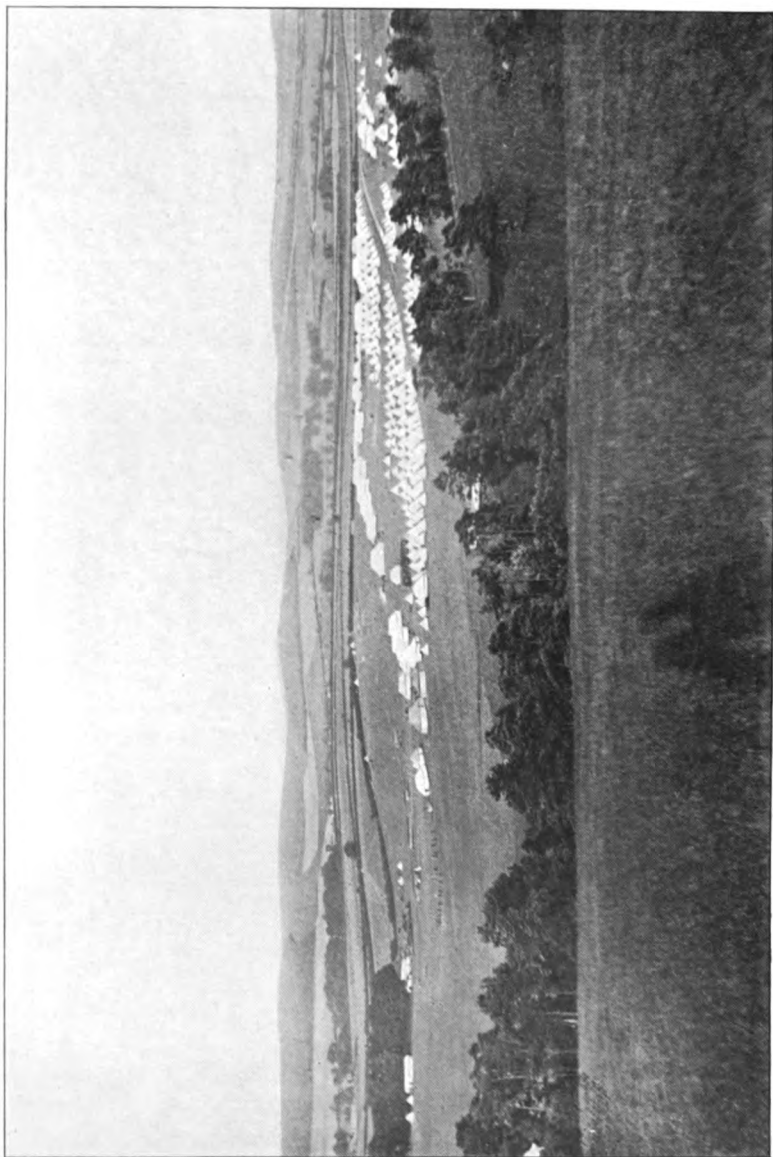


Photo W. H. Davies

**3rd BATTALION.
8th INFANTRY BRIGADE, PARKHOUSE CAMP, 1908.**

and the other two are the same as in the previous case. The only difference is that the two new vertices are now connected by a new edge, which is the edge e_{i+1} . This edge is added to the set of edges E and the set of vertices V is updated to include the two new vertices. The new graph is then returned.

threatened to be a

1. *How many people are there in your family?*

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They



1000 W. H. Davies

3rd BATTAL
6th INFANTRY BRIGADE, PAKISTAN ARMY CAMP, 1908.

3RD BATTALION.

BORDON,

December, 1908

DEAR EDITOR,

We are settled at Bordon at last, in spite of many rumours that reached us from brewers and other people to the effect that we were to go to Colchester. These rumours we received quite placidly, and with but little faith; our stock of that having been washed away by the continuous and unvaried wind and rain of a Devonport winter.

Last Christmas Day with resolute cheerfulness we spent in playing hockey and running races in a perfect deluge; while in the evening a variety entertainment was given in the gymnasium. A most excellent one it proved too, thanks to the efforts of Sturgis, who by dint of many promises, had persuaded most of the theatrical celebrities of Plymouth to come and amuse us. Indeed, so lavish were his promises, if he is to be believed, that at one time there threatened to be a superfluity of talent.

Christmas over we settled down to spend the rest of the winter amid torrents of rain and a biting wind that no barrack windows availed to keep out.

Some people hunted, some shot, some did both. Those who hunted became very proficient in jumping off, climbing huge obstacles in the shape of banks, and pulling their horses after them or vice versa. They

also learnt that excessive courage, on Dartmoor, is but a short cut into a bog, and yet they got much enjoyment out of it all.

About this time several recruits for the Special Reserve arrived, and among them Wegg-Prosser who aspired to become a professional Militiaman, or the present equivalent of that species: He had been recruited by John Cowell. His zeal was great, but he experienced considerable difficulty in overcoming a partiality for the drill of 1870! We are glad to say he eventually succeeded. Beside this he most sportingly turned out to play football against the sergeants, and performed with considerable skill, though he never achieved his ambition of heading the ball.

We have read with interest his account of the German camp at Eisenborn, in last year's CHRONICLE, and wonder whether an article entitled "The menace of Eisenborn" which appeared in the *Fortnightly Review* also came from his pen.

It was not long before the training season came round once more, and in April each half-battalion shivered for a fortnight in the huts at Crownhill. During the same month the Battalion "Point-to-Point" was held, and resulted in a most popular victory for Congreve. It is not true that the Battalion was sent out that morning to level all the stone walls.

In May half-battalions spent a fortnight each among the fogs and bogs of Willsworthy.

Willsworthy cannot be more accurately described than by the lines:—

The West wind always brings wet weather;
The East both cold and wet together;
The South wind always brings us rain;
And North winds blow it back again.

Several night attacks were rashly undertaken there. They approached nearly to the verge of "regrettable incidents."

On their way back to Devonport each half-battalion devoted four days to double company manœuvres. Much time was spent by company commanders in dashing about in motors, obtaining leave to work over the country. Thanks to these exertions and the great kindness shown us both by landlords and farmers, the manœuvres were not in the least restricted. Not only did owners allow us to work over their land, but on several occasions they also entertained us most hospitably.

Several battles were fought specially for the benefit of the inhabitants, who showed great interest in our operations, as the following incident proves.

One night a picquet was posted on the bridge at Gunnislake. Hopwood's imaginative faculty led him to select as a countersign the words "Kiss me quick." The sentry was given orders to allow no one to cross the bridge without giving the countersign. In some unrecorded way the latter leaked out, and the number of times the fairer inhabitants of Gunnislake found it necessary to cross that bridge was extraordinary. It was traversed by an endless procession of the more curious of them all night long, and the company officer of that picquet spent the rest of the summer signing passes for Gunnislake.

The other half-battalion spent their time trying to capture Waldo, in the character of a renegade Spanish Bishop, notorious for his meteoric appearances, his pitch-black countenance, and past atrocities too numerous and fearful to mention; at least so said the scheme. Eventually he was driven into Horrabridge. Wilson,

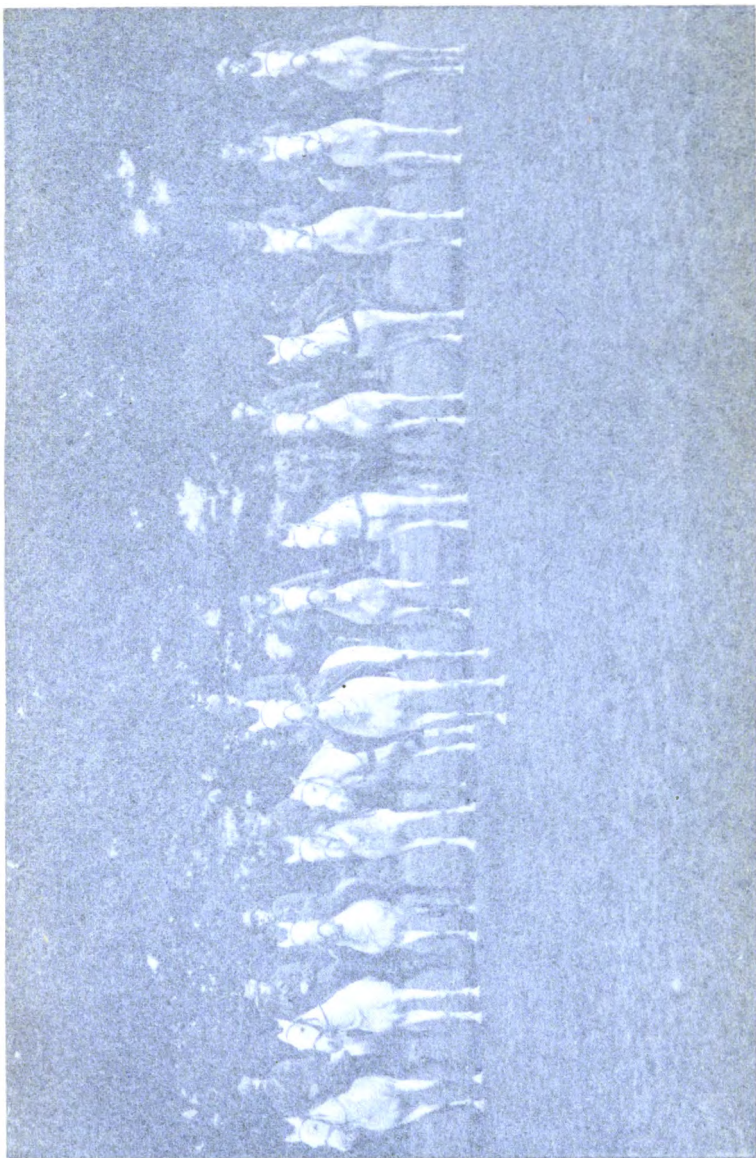
armed with a yellow flag, flushed whole covies of brigands on the neighbouring hills, who packed in Horrabridge. There they were surrounded and some furious street fighting took place, the younger soldiers throwing themselves down in the middle of the street and firing between the legs of the startled but amused inhabitants, at brigands crouching in doorways. Eventually all the brigands were destroyed except a small party under Sergeant Franks who escaped up a by-way. There they were found "sunning themselves on the river bank," as Sergeant Butters, their captor, described it. In their frantic endeavours to escape, Sergeant Franks fell into a deep hole in the river, a fitting conclusion to a memorable battle.

Tregantle then claimed us for musketry, and when that was finished, the Battalion went to Crownhill, there to be trained and rained on.

Congreve left us there, being promoted to a half-pay Lieutenant-Colonelcy. It is needless to say how sorry we all were that it should take him away from the Battalion and the Regiment, and we all most sincerely hope that, before long, we shall see him filling some good appointment.

During Battalion training two companies were busily engaged building a redoubt and parallels and saps and whatnots at Scraesdon. We attacked it once without success, but the next time the Sappers blew it up to salute the G.O.C. in Chief on his arrival, and it then fell an easy prey to us.

About this time we were much exercised in our minds, as to our future or rather that of our goods and belongings. Were we going to return to Devonport from Salisbury Plain; were we going to stay at the latter place under canvas; or were we going straight



3d BATTAL 24
 1st UNITED INFANTRY 2nd DIVISION 1908

Still occasionally the day's work was somewhat more interesting and instructive. We fought a rear-guard action against the Cavalry Division one day, but they left us severely alone, only a few bullet-proof patrols coming our way. Twice the Battalion played the rôle of "Uriah the Hittite" and lured the enemy on, whilst the rest of the brigade cunningly fell upon him. It is not a bad rôle to play—in peace.

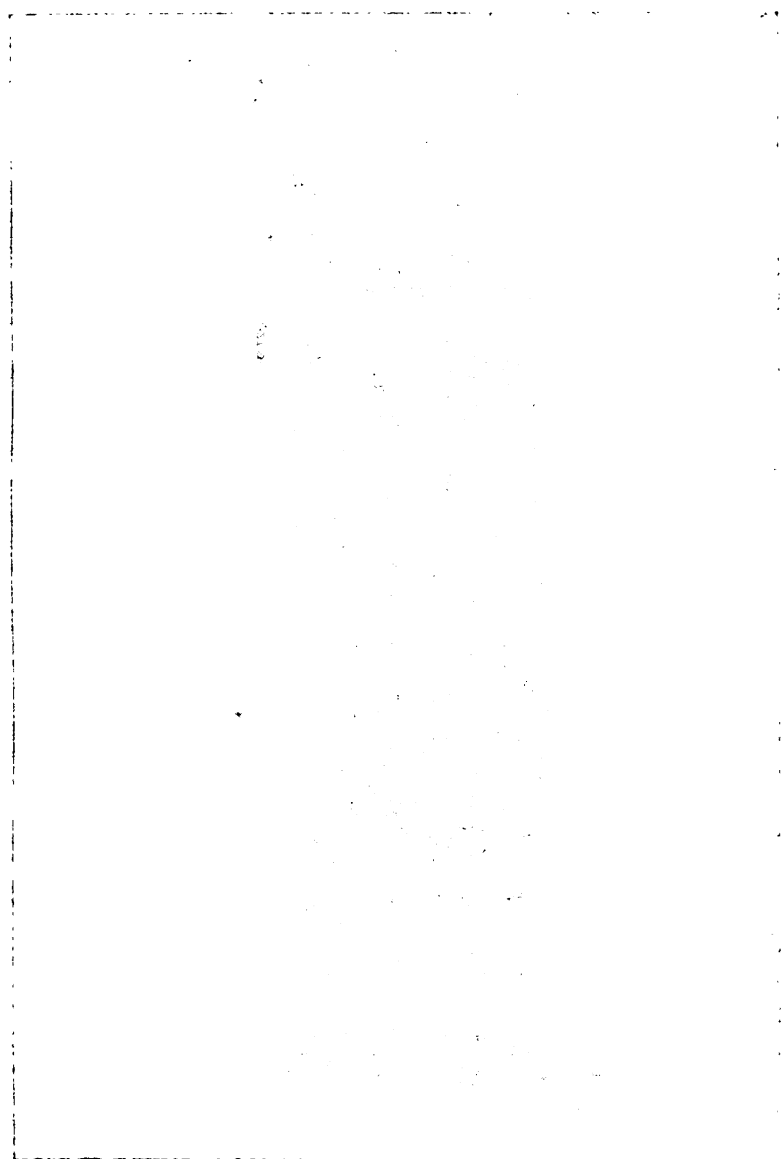
H.R.H. the Colonel-in-Chief honoured us with a visit one afternoon, to the great gratification of all ranks.

On 1 September, instead of shooting partridges, we marched out to West Down South Camp, in the teeth of a perfect hurricane. There three days, not to say nights, were spent in a Divisional Inspection and in getting wet, though by this time we were nearly waterproof.

Here Heritage the Bushman left us to return to his arduous military duties in Australia. We sincerely hope the year he spent with us increased his knowledge, as much as it did his girth, and that he carries away with him pleasant recollections of his year spent with Rifle-men, and especially of his last night.

Divisional inspection over, we were to have fought our old enemies the 4th Division, but they, having spent a week under water in the New Forest, thought discretion the better part of valour, and returned peaceably to their homes. So the weather, which we had abused so much, did us one good turn. Thereafter we returned to our bare rooms at Devonport and unpacked and repacked our belongings for three weeks. They were not very exciting weeks and the only event of interest was a Brigade Rifle Meeting in which we won every competition.

Then on 30 September we said good-bye to Devonport and proceeded to Bordon, where we now live, or to



be more accurate, exist, in tin huts. Here, the officers write essays, attend lectures, and perpetually appreciate the situation; whilst the rest of the Battalion do coolie work on the railway, build ranges, and plant trees; which, though not exactly soldiering, is doubtless an unavoidable part of their training.

There is the Wolmer Drag, and some government shooting, chiefly consisting of bogs, on which we have shot a few snipe, and in which we nearly lost our Commanding Officer.

This year, like those which have preceded it, has witnessed many changes in the Battalion. Maclachlan forsook us for matrimony and the post of Adjutant at that seat of learning, Oxford. Clarke has abandoned soldiering, Shawe is now an A.D.C. at Dublin, Henniker has returned once more to the Dépôt, Fellowes has gone to India, and Matthew Bell has left us for a tour of duty with the 6th Reserve Battalion. C. M. Davies has successfully passed into the Staff College, a very fine performance. His namesake now rejoices in the rank of Captain.

The gaps have been filled by Long, Thresher, Forester, and Prittie who has returned from demarcating Congolese boundaries. We also have Rickman with us once more, and now good-bye.

With every good wish to all Riflemen past and present for 1909,

Yours ever,
3 B. R.B.

4TH BATTALION.

MALTA,

December, 1908.

DEAR EDITOR,

Our letter last year closed with the rumour of a move for the Battalion. This came to pass at the end of November, when we left Floriana for our present quarters in St. Andrew's Barracks, a change for the better in every way. Malta is now so well known to the Regiment that I need not dwell on its various horrors—street noises, goats, other inhabitants, human and insect, smells and church bells. All these we escape at St. Andrew's with the single exception of sand-flies, and even these have lost their terror, since someone has discovered that they are utterly routed by one simple precaution, a daily bath in paraffin. Another welcome relief is that we have no detachments.

The winter passed very quietly and even the weather did very little to sustain its evil reputation. The chief event was the arrival of H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught in January, on which occasion the Battalion lined the road from the Marina to the Spencer Monument and also furnished a guard of honour under Grant. The parade ended with a march past in fours under the windows of the Palace, after which we tramped the five miles back to barracks and made haste to get out of Wellington boots.

Just before Christmas, Bond left us. Posted to



4th BATTALION.

1st CANADIAN TRENCH BATTALION.

AT THE PALACE OF THE PARLIAMENT, OTTAWA, CANADA, 11 JANUARY 1918.

India, he was in great doubt whether to dash home and snatch a few days freedom before starting, or to stay quietly in Malta and await the inevitable order to proceed direct. After a severe mental struggle he decided on the former course and we saw him no more, but a wireless message which reached us nearly two months later from a passing transport showed that he had not done himself so badly after all in the matter of leave.

On 10 January H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught honoured the officers with his presence at dinner.

Soon after this we lost Scott, who also steered for India, but by a more direct route.

Harington joined in January, but went home again the following month. He reappeared in May with two certificates, musketry and matrimony, both acquired in the interval.

On 27 March T.R.H. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia honoured the officers with their presence at dinner.

In April we took part in combined Naval and Military Manœuvres. The greater part of the garrison, representing an invading force, was landed by the Fleet at Mellieha Bay; the R.B. formed the advanced portion of the force, whose duty was to get ashore by night, and cover the landing of the remainder the following morning. Accordingly we embarked on H.M.S. "Aboukir," also carrying the Duke of Connaught, who entertained us with an excellent meal, modestly described as tea, and about 9 p.m. found ourselves wading ashore through the blue waters of the Mediterranean. Those who had time to admire the scene described it as most picturesque. So also was the language of the bluejacket who trod on a stone and

“unshipped” his unmentionable toe. The rest of the night we spent on various hills, in a cold wind, waiting for the enemy, who came punctually, and our dry clothes, which did not. But nobody was much the worse for it, and a day or two later, having won a decisive battle, we reached home again.

At the Garrison Rifle Meeting we won rather more than our share of the prizes, but as the range is at our front door that is not to be wondered at.

We see a great deal of the Navy here, and shall miss them tremendously when we leave. Their influence is most marked on the Colonel, who, after about thirty years' service on shore, has just found out that nature intended him for a Marine. The result is that we spend most of our time learning to run round a capstan and repel boarders, while the existence of the few remaining non-swimmers has become a burden to them.

In the autumn it was discovered that we possessed a Channel swimmer in our “Kink.”* A match was made with the 60th Rifles to swim from Malta to Gozo. “Kink” went into strict training, and on Thursday 8 October the race came off. They both (Harris being the 60th representative) got off to a capital start, but after they had been going about one hour “Kink” was leading by several hundred yards. He finished the course in one hour fifty-eight minutes, but Harris gamely struggled on and finished in two hours twenty-eight minutes. The distance, as taken from a naval

* The Editor hopes that this is positively the last time that an officer is described in such familiar and incomprehensible terms. He regrets that he is unable to ascertain who is meant on this occasion. His duties are rendered unnecessarily severe by his unceasing efforts to cut out all the unintelligible nicknames and terms of endearment lavished by correspondents on their brother officers.

chart, was 4,800 yards. "Kink" on the following day was so sunburnt from his neck to his calves that he could only lie on his abdomen and think. He has issued a challenge to swim anybody to Sicily, but up to the present there have not been any takers. The O. C. Destroyers very kindly let us have a torpedo boat as escort to the swimmers, and "Kink" drying himself on the stern walk after the race was a sight for the gods.

Some of our crews are not at all bad. One company boat, steered by Leyland, rowed all round the island in just under twelve hours. The distance is about forty-three miles, and as they stopped for meals and were actually rowing for eight and three-quarter hours the average pace was five miles an hour. Helyar, who raced them in a sailing-boat, never had a look in, but the wind was never very strong and failed altogether at the end.

During October Isaac joined us on transfer from the Northumberland Fusiliers, and Bligh on posting.

It is now certain that we are going to Egypt, and we are all looking forward to the move.

Polo, cricket, football, &c., are to be found elsewhere, at least we trust so.

Wishing all Riflemen the best of good luck for the New Year,

Yours ever,

4 B. R.B.

THE LUCKNOW CLOCK.

THERE appeared in the CHRONICLE for 1899 an account of the acquisition of the Lucknow Clock, which has been in the possession of the 3rd Battalion since the Indian Mutiny.

The account was contributed by me, to whom it was communicated by an officer who served with the 3rd Battalion throughout the Indian Mutiny.

A few months ago the account referred to came under the notice of an officer who served in the Mutiny as a N.C. officer in the 3rd Battalion, and who claims to have been one of the party that acquired the clock and brought it into the Battalion, and who wrote to me as follows:—

DEAR SIR,

Through the kindness of a retired officer of the Rifle Brigade I have recently had an opportunity of looking at some Rifle Brigade Chronicles. To me they were extremely interesting, especially the one of 1899, wherein you give an account of how the Nawab of Oudh's clock came into the possession of the Sergeants' Mess of your Battalion.

With some surprise I saw it stated that on 17 March, 1858, a party consisting of Corporals Cassidy and Evans and Riflemen Hale, Clancy and Brucass obtained leave to quit the picquet at the Iron Bridge, Lucknow to go on a looting expedition, and returned bringing with them this clock.

Now, permit me to say that just previous to the Battalion going on picquet an order was issued by Brigadier-General Walpole that no one was to cross the river without a pass signed by the General. Upon receiving this intimation

Colour-Sergeant Timothy Maloney, myself, and one other presented ourselves to the Brigade Major, each with a pass backed by our respective Captains, requesting that he would kindly lay them before the General. We only had to wait a few minutes when he returned, and handed back to each one his pass, not signed, and nearly torn in two pieces, without a single word. Silence, in this instance, spoke volumes; it was quite sufficient, we understood the meaning, and immediately withdrew, regretting the application made for what we thought, at the time, a very great privilege. We never ventured to make another application of the kind.

Having been posted on picquet at the Iron Bridge, Colour-Sergeant Maloney, Sergeant H. Donaldson, and myself arranged to make an excursion over the bridge into the town of Lucknow. I confess we went stealthily away and our absence was not noticed. Of course we met with many hair-breadth escapes, for we found shots coming near to us from all sorts of places; yet we managed to get through without any mishap.

We came across a small party of Irregular Cavalry (Sikhs), who conducted us to a very large building, which turned out to be a palace. Upon our arrival at the entrance a great discussion took place as to whom should fall the honour of leading. The Sikhs would not lead the way, so Maloney was the first to enter the court-yard. We immediately followed him, the natives bringing up the rear. No sooner had we set our feet within than a rain of shot was poured into us; yet we could not tell where it came from, as no one was found in the building.

The first thing that came in view was a very beautiful clock that stood just opposite the door of the principal entrance. One of our party laid hands upon it and said he would take it; but on trying to lift it he found the weight so great that he was unable to carry it. Thereupon Maloney, who was then a muscular young fellow in the very prime of life and strength, took possession of it, and carried it away with him. The last I heard of the clock at Lucknow was that Maloney had handed it over to Corporal Evans, who, from the fact of his doing duty with the Regimental Transport, was considered to be in a position to arrange for its carriage.

The next time I saw the clock was at Clarence Barracks, Portsmouth, about the year 1872 or 1873. I then related to the late Major Richer, who was at that time Sergeant-Major of the Battalion, how the clock was found, and no one at that time suggested anything to the contrary, so you may imagine my surprise on reading your version of how the clock came to be in the possession of your Sergeants' Mess.

When reading your account I thought it a point of duty to let you know the real facts, for your Sergeants' Mess would not now be in possession of that handsome clock had not Colour-Sergeant Maloney brought it from the palace, and so it seems due to the memory of one of the best and bravest soldiers that ever served in the Rifle Brigade to have this point made clear. This must be my apology for troubling you with a letter.

Believe me,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) HENRY T. HAYLES, Major,
late Colour-Sergeant 3rd Bn. R.Bde.

It will be noted that this, the revised version of the story, agrees, as to the main facts, with what is already known of the matter, but differs with regard to those concerned in the actual abduction of the famous clock.

W. H. DAVIES.

AN ALMA VETERAN.

On the night of 18 July 1908, Rifleman William Salter, formerly of the 2nd Battalion, died in Chelsea Hospital. Since his admission early in 1906, he had been nearly the whole time in the Infirmary. My friendship for Salter was one of long standing. When I joined the 2nd Battalion at Winchester in the spring of 1874, Salter was Commanding Officer's orderly and a smarter soldier could not be imagined. Major-General Sotheby who was then Captain of "G" Company, has described him to me as "the very cleanest and smartest soldier" he ever served with.

When at the Staff College in 1882-83, I was frequently over at Bramshill with Sir William Cope and Salter who was then a lodge-keeper there, was my assistant in various birdsnesting expeditions as well as in explorations of the old roof of that famous building. Again in 1897, when at the R.M.C., it was to Salter to whom I applied for details when arranging for the dress of the detachment of Riflemen representing the Crimean period at the Royal Military Tournament. After I came to Hartford Bridge I of course saw much of him and eventually, after he left Bramshill, when he became too infirm to live in the cottage where I had placed him, I helped to get him into Chelsea Hospital.

Readers of the CHRONICLE will recall how at the Rifle Brigade Veterans' Dinner in April 1908, Salter created a profound impression by singing an old

Crimean canteen song "The Russians they have sworn to drink Old England dry." I was unfortunately abroad at the time of this Dinner but shortly after my return to England in May, I went to Chelsea and found my old friend in a very fragile condition, in fact it was painfully clear that he was failing fast.

He was full of the glories of the Veterans' Dinner and spoke with exultation of it as the greatest event of his life. "You should just have seen how they treated me" he explained. I was particularly anxious to get the words of the old song he had then sung and it did not take much persuasion to make him repeat the verses to me. I think it is tolerably clear that he has missed a line or two in the first verse and in others his memory has played him false—so far as regards the original composition of the song—but I am convinced that the song, as sung by him and his comrades, must have run closely as here given. He strenuously objected to any suggestions of mine to alter a word here or there and he gave me the lines on two separate occasions and they tallied. Should any readers of the CHRONICLE be able to supply any omissions or make any corrections, the Editor will be glad to receive them.

THEY'LL DRINK OLD ENGLAND DRY.

COME! Drink my brave boys
As I told you before

.
.

The Russians they have landed
Upon the mountains high
And they swear that they will come
And drink Old England dry.

Chorus.—Dry! Dry!! Dry!!
And drink Old England dry!

See the numerous Russians
 As they pass by the way
 Ten thousand to five hundred.
 We'll show them British play.
 The big guns they shall rattle
 And the bullets they shall fly
 Before the Russians come
 To drink Old England dry.

Chorus.—Dry! Dry!! Dry!!
 To drink Old England dry.

Then up and spake bold Napeon (Napier?)
 With honour and regret
 He swears that he'll prove true
 To his Country as yet
 With our swords and cutlasses
 We'll fight until we die
 Before the Russians come
 To drink Old England dry!

Chorus.—Dry! Dry!! Dry!!
 To drink Old England dry.

We had a sharp tussle over "Napeon." I suggested Napier but Salter retorted decisively "Napeon we called him, him as was in the Fleet." So I accepted defeat in this as in all other points which may give rise to queries on the part of my readers. We then got on to the Alma, always a favourite topic with Salter and as I had my note-book still out, I jotted down his utterances from time to time. He was very weak and at times remained silent for a minute or more before resuming his remarks. I give his story exactly as he told it and the reader can see by his retorts where I now and again attempted to elucidate some point.

In describing the night before the Battle of the Alma he said "Old Billy Norcott said 'You'll have to fight for a drink of water to-morrow.'"

In the advance to the river, as is well known, our

troops had to pass through some vineyards. Here Salter began his story:—

“Old Brown—Sir George Brown he was, called us all the thieves and robbers and plunderers of all nations, because we picked their grapes. Ah! He wor a good General and no mistake. . . . The round shot came bounding along. Mick Bride, my comrade, was hit with a round shot, broke both his legs. . . . Crossing the river we threw our shakos away. . . . *Why?* Nasty heavy things they wor, no good for us. I scooped a drink of water up with mine afore I throwed it away. When we was crossing, one of our men, Hannan, *No! not* Hughie Hannan, him as had the fight with the Roo-shan—one of the three brothers, the youngest, called out he had a snake round his leg and when we got to the bank, sure enough it was a silver watch-chain—a good one too!

“What about the shakos? The *red soldiers* were sent back next day to pick 'em up, pick theirs up. *We* didn't go.

“There were some buildings across the river and we broke into them and got a lot of planks and made jolly good fires and was woke up at 3 o'clock next morning to see arter the wounded. . . . No, I wasn't hurt. It was at Inkermann, got a bullet through body, came out at back under hollow of armpit. . . . Afore that I fired 160 rounds most from *pooches* of our men as was down. No! the bayonet wound wasn't at Inkermann, the Russians made a sortie right up to our Magazine in the Trenches. I was bayoneted by a Russian but I shot him, he wor a fine man, he wor, over 6 feet. The shell-splinter was another time in the Trenches. I was back at my duty in six weeks after that.”

On 30 June I was sent for and had a long talk with

Salter, but a fortnight later I received a message from the Matron saying that he was going fast. I at once went to Chelsea where I found him in a semi-unconscious state. I had brought with me a small flask of old rum and having secured the necessary permission—proceeded to give him a small egg-cup full. The effect was marvellous, he brightened up and said “I’ve been expecting of you” the first words I was told he had uttered for some days. In the next bed to him lay a fine old soldier, also very far gone and Salter, pointing a finger at his fellow-sufferer said “See that poor fellow, he’s very bad. *He ain’t for long.*” I went over to the other old soldier and gave him some rum also (Chelsea authorities please note) and he likewise cheered up and said he hadn’t tasted the like since he left Gibraltar in —, adding with a nod at Salter “*He’s been very bad poor fellow, he won’t last long.*” There was something painfully humorous albeit pathetic in the two gallant old souls thus arranging for each other’s speedy demise, for both heard the other’s remarks and both took them with the most absolute unconcern.

I then returned to Salter and told him how I had just come up from Hartford Bridge and had seen his old home, the lodge at Bramshill, only a few days before, looking beautiful. He listened and presently said, “Ah!” It *was* a beautiful morning, that was.” Imagining he referred to some day at Bramshill I asked which? “The Alma of course,” said the old man with a flush on his face. “Such a beautiful morning—it wor—as we marched—marched down to the river.” His thoughts were far away. I recalled General Earle’s description of how the British lines advanced, the brilliant sunshine playing on the bright uniforms and sparkling bayonets whilst the drums beat the bands played, and the

Colours were borne aloft—the last of the old order—never to return—and I feel sure old Salter saw it all, just as it happened on that bright morning in September fifty-four years ago. After a time I rose to go and filling up the egg-cup said. “Now Salter, we’ll drink to the ‘Victory of the Alma’ and ‘Success to The Rifles.’” I held the cup to his lips and as he drank he muttered “And more of ’em.” . . . “And many like ’em.”

These were his last words to me—.

A few days later I had the honour to march to my old comrade’s grave at Brookwood where his remains were brought, escorted by two Chelsea Pensioners, and with the Union Jack spread over his coffin.

I placed a Regimental Badge of flowers on the grave on behalf of the Regiment he had served so well.

Some weeks later I learnt that Salter in his will had left me all he had to leave in the world—his medals. These consisted of the Crimea medal with clasps for the Alma, Inkermann and Sebastopol, the Turkish medal, the Indian Mutiny medal with clasp for Lucknow, the Ashantee medal with clasp for Coomassie and the medal for Long Service and Good Conduct. I value them the more when I recall how their late owner represented scores of gallant fellows of his type who laid down their lives so freely in the Crimea or during the Mutiny.

An excellent portrait of Rifleman Salter appeared in the CHRONICLE for 1906.

WILLOUGHBY VERNER.

THE CENTENARY OF CORUNNA.

JUST a hundred years ago the Regiment was engaged in one of the most memorable of the many famous British expeditions in which our army has taken part, the Corunna campaign.

In August 1808, the 1st and 2nd Battalions landed in Portugal and saw the first shot fired in the Peninsular War at the skirmish near Obidos on the 15th, where Lieutenant Bunbury was killed, the first British officer who fell in that prolonged campaign. Four days later, the Regiment fought at Roliça (Roleia) and yet again four days later at Vimeiro (Vimiera). Then followed the Convention of Cintra and a pause in the hostilities.

It was now that reinforcements were sent out to Lisbon and the chief command given to Sir John Moore.

Spain was at this time overrun by the hosts of Napoleon; the Emperor had entered Madrid and was about to push on to Seville and subjugate Andalusia.

In order to relieve the pressure upon the disheartened and disorganised Spanish troops, Moore made his daring flank march on Sahagun, thereby threatening Napoleon's communications and paralysing his further advance southward. This splendid strategical conception wrecked all Napoleon's plans. A French army numbering about 100,000 under the Emperor himself was hurled against Moore, whose forces did not amount

to 30,000 men. This Moore had all along foreseen and he thereupon prepared to fall back on Astorga and at Rueda, Sahagun, Benavente and Mayorga his cavalry obtained brilliant success over the French.

On 1 January 1809, Napoleon entered Astorga, only to find that he was too late to destroy the English army, which had evaded his blow and was in retreat on Vigo and La Coruña. Leaving Soult to conduct the pursuit, the Emperor now returned to France.

Moore carried out his retirement in a most able manner and despite the severities of a Galician winter and incredible hardships, brought the bulk of his forces away. At Caçabelos (where Rifleman Tom Plunket shot General Colbert), at Constantino and at Lugo, he checked his pursuers and inflicted heavy losses on their advancing columns.

The 2nd Battalion after being on rearguard, upon reaching Foncevadon, was directed on Vigo with the rest of Craufurd's Brigade ("The Flank Brigade"), consisting of the 43rd and 52nd, and reached that place on 12 January and embarked. The 1st Battalion which had been on rearguard with Paget's Brigade from Foncevadon onwards, reached La Coruña with the rest of the army. But no transports were in the harbour and hence Moore who had gained on his pursuers and had reckoned upon a quiet embarkation and the transference of his force to Lisbon or some other favourable point in the Peninsula, found it necessary to give battle.

Soult delivered his attack on 16 January and was defeated. But at the critical moment when the French were falling back and our reserves were advancing to complete the victory, Sir John Moore received his death wound, and the officer who succeeded to the command

decided not to pursue the advantage gained whereby the defeat of the French would have been turned into a rout. The British army embarked upon the following day and returned to England to refit. In a few months time it had once again landed at Lisbon under Sir Arthur Wellesley and from that time until April 1814, when the final battle of the war was fought and won at Toulouse in the south of France, it was continuously engaged with the French armies.

I have ventured to give the foregoing rough sketch of the military situation just over 100 years ago, so that those readers of the CHRONICLE who may not be acquainted with the general position of affairs at that time may be able the better to follow the extracts from various contemporary accounts of the campaign which are here given.

In writing military history, more especially that of a Regiment, there is often much to be learned from the independent accounts of those who placed on record their experiences with no particular motive to glorify this or that corps. Such testimony has at least the merit that it is unbiased. There can be no denying the fact that during the prolonged horrors and miseries of Moore's retreat not a few of the Regiments in our army showed a deplorable lack of discipline. Attempts were made and have been repeated of late years, to blame Sir John for this, on the grounds that he asked the men under him to do what was beyond human endurance. That in certain minor instances, this may have occurred is undeniable. In war, it is not always possible to arrange that every unit shall suffer no more or no less than another, either from hardships or losses in action and in the conduct of such a stupendous task as that which fell to Moore in withdrawing before such overwhelming numbers of war-

seasoned troops, it was inevitable that minor mistakes should be made. The best reply to those who blame Moore for the irregularities of the retreat is the proven fact that those corps who suffered most losses were not those which were most frequently engaged with their formidable enemies. In plain words the bulk of the losses were due to the undiscipline of certain corps of young soldiers, untrained to war and to the want of knowledge of their officers. This matter has been exhaustively dealt with by various writers and it has been shown that in cases where the reverse conditions existed—*i.e.* with good officers and well-disciplined men—the losses were nothing like so heavy, save in action.

“It was not the corps who had the longest marches or the most fighting that suffered the heaviest losses.” “The well-disciplined, well-led Regiments suffered comparatively little, the returns speak for themselves.” Thus wrote a military expert. Conspicuous among the Regiments thus cited are the two Battalions of the 95th Rifles.

In the Gibraltar Garrison Library, I found a curious old book “Fragments of Voyages and Travels” by Captain Basil Hall, R.N., published in 1831. Captain Hall was a young officer in one of the British ships which conveyed Moore’s army to Spain in August 1808, and came to La Coruña to re-embark it in January, 1809. His account of what he saw as a spectator of the famous battle is of considerable interest and more especially to us Rifleman, for it is gratifying to read how this sturdy sailor who had gone ashore with two comrades in order “to see a land fight” upon coming upon what he styles “The 95th, the well-known Rifle Corps” before the fight commenced, found both officers and men “in greater spirits” than others he conversed with. The Riflemen

were engaged in hunting a pig which they slew with their swords and he adds "These merry soldiers pressed us to stay and partake."

As we sailed into the harbour of Corunna on the morning of 15 January, we could distinctly make out with our glasses the two lines of troops; for although the ridge upon which the English were posted lay nearer to the sea, it was of such inconsiderable height, compared with that occupied by the French, that we could discover the army of the enemy mustering thick along the sky-line and overlooking ours in a very ominous and threatening manner. Towards evening there was some skirmishing of a trivial nature on the right of our line, part of which we could distinguish from the mast-heads of the frigate.

Several horsemen were seen galloping up the bank which faced us till they reached the crown of the ridge, and then darting out of sight on the other side, where, from the quick firing of artillery, there appeared to be some smart work going on. By and by, also, we discovered a cloud of smoke curling high into the air above both ranges of hills, just beyond the spot where the cavalry had been lost sight of. Of course we busied ourselves in vain surmises as to what was passing in the valley beyond the ridge for we naturally expected that a general action would spring out of this brush. To our great disappointment however, the firing gradually subsided; and our only chance as we then believed, of seeing a land fight was gone.

When the night fell, a double row of fires along the summits of the two hills pointed out, in a very striking manner, the position of the rival hosts; and although the distance was too great for us actually to hear the "hum of either army" the imagination was set finely to work to conjecture what thoughts were passing in the breast of each. The night was very dark; and as fresh fuel was piled on the fires they were darkened for a moment, or tossed into sudden blaze by being stirred up by the groups of soldiers, whom we saw, or fancied we saw, standing between us and the light. These figures were probably the men stationed to feed the flames; for we

may well suppose that the great body of the troops on both sides were too glad to have a full night's repose. Our soldiers, indeed had been amply supplied since reaching the coast with new shoes, great coats, and many other articles of dress from the stores at Corunna; and were thus in a better condition than their enemies to profit by this interval of rest—to so many on both sides the last they enjoyed on earth. Some of these exhausted warriors, we may suppose, dreamed of the next day's battle; for it was probably apparent to the officers and to the experienced amongst the men, that Soult with whom they had already joined in many a severe fight, would never allow his old antagonists to embark in peace and quiet. It is said that people, on the eve of an action, generally dream they are killed. I have no experience to offer on the point; for though I witnessed the furious contest of next day, I had no expectation at that time of being able to leave the ship. In fact, I did not sleep at all, being employed nearly the whole night in the ship's boats embarking what are called the encumbrances of the army, consisting of the remainder of the baggage which the retreat had left them—some wounded and sick men and a few guns and horses. In this curious assembly I observed several women, who strange to say, had gone through the whole campaign, unbroken in spirit and apparently not much fatigued. They even talked as if they had done no great things. We were much amused, likewise, by seeing an officer's servant with a huge violoncello under his charge, which he told us had accompanied his master all through the country from Lisbon.

It will easily be supposed that our curiosity to have a sight of the ground, and to talk with the soldiers on the field, was very great. We had small hopes, however, of being allowed to leave the ship at such a time; and I can never cease to feel grateful for the kindness of the captain who allowed Mr. Oughton the purser and myself to go on shore. Being personally acquainted with several officers in the army we hoped to be able to find them out on the ground; but could scarcely give credit to the reality of our good fortune till we had left the boat, pushed our way through the town—which was in a shocking state of disorder—and found ourselves fairly on the great Madrid road, which cut across the positions of both armies nearly at right angles.

As the morning was fine the scene looked highly picturesque, and, though painful in many respects, it possessed an uncommon degree of interest. I need hardly mention that there was none of the show and flourish of a review to be seen here, for the soldiers lay scattered about wearied and dispirited, ragged in their dress, and many of them sickly or rather broken down in appearance, by the fatigue of this celebrated retreat. Most of their chins had been untouched by a razor for some days, perhaps weeks, while their hands and faces being rather less familiar with soap and water than with the smoke of their muskets and the charcoal of their cooking fires gave evidence enough of the want of comforts to which the army had been so long exposed. The muskets of the troops were piled in pyramids along the ridge amongst the men who were stretched on the ground fast asleep not in any very precise order, but still within a few yards on either side of the summit line of the ridge. I observed many of these hardy fellows lying on their backs, with their hands under their heads, and faces half covered by what remained of a hat, becoming still more deeply tanned in the sun. Many, however, were sitting on the grass which covered the ground, and looking in silence with very wistful eyes towards the ships.

Along the whole line of troops, however, I observed only one or two of the officers asleep. Generally speaking they were collected into little knots looking about them, but seldom speaking. In fact, one of the things which struck me most, was the profound, almost melancholy silence, which prevailed amongst so many thousands of men. As our spirits were not weighed down by any of the depressing causes which affected these gentlemen, we talked away merrily to the officers; but in most cases, were disappointed to find so little animation amongst them. We forgot how differently from our own their lives had lately been spent. We had been amusing ourselves in ease and in comfort, and doing everything we could to fill our imaginations with visions of Spanish patriotism, national sacrifices, and individual exertion, without having actually seen or heard anything to show how frothy all this was. The army on the other hand, had been marching, fighting, and starving almost without intermission, since the day on which we landed them two months before. The Spaniards, their nominal allies,

had gone off to the right-about at the first charge of French bayonets. The whole country through which the English troops had to retreat proved the very reverse of friendly ; the season also was rigorous and consequently, the labours of the soldiers became hopeless, severe, and incessant. Was it therefore surprising that what is called enthusiasm was an article hardly to be found in the camp ?

We began our morning's excursion nearly at the left of the British position, in the midst of Sir John Hope's Division ; and then turning to the right hand, threaded our way amongst the sleeping soldiers, piled muskets, and camp equipage along the whole line, till the ridge upon which the army was in position lost itself in the valley, just opposite to the high rocky knoll, forming the extreme left of the ground occupied by the French. The 95th, the well-known Rifle Corps, were stationed hereabouts ; and I was happy to find an old friend alive and merry amongst the officers of this regiment. These gentlemen were in greater spirits than most of the others whom we had conversed with. We were surprised indeed to find them laughing heartily, and, upon asking the cause of their mirth, were shown a good-sized pig, the regimental cooks were cutting up for a dinner which they said would be ready in a few minutes. It seems this unfortunate grunter had been disturbed by the French pickets near the village of Elvina, just in front of the spot where the 95th were stationed. He had made good his retreat, as he thought, but fell right upon our friends the *Sharpshooters* who in a trice charged and despatched him with their swords and bayonets. These merry soldiers, delighted with their good luck, pressed us much to stay and partake of their windfall ; but we wished to retrace our steps along a part of the line, so as to gain the road to Corunna and return on board before sunset, as we had been ordered.

On asking them what chance there was of our seeing a battle, the officers shrugged their shoulders, and said they had already had quite enough of that work. There was no earthly advantage to be gained, they said even by victory, while a reverse would now be a very serious, perhaps desperate, affair ; and therefore they had but one wish, which was, to get snugly on board the ships and be off from such a rascally country, and such a dastardly, procrastinating, pompous set of useless allies, as the Spaniards.

"Nevertheless," we remarked, "you could no doubt make a good figure still if you were put to it."

"I don't know that," one of them said; "look at the men—they are all worn out, and disheartened—if they are not sleeping, or eating whatever they can get hold of, they are looking at the vessels and thinking only of home. Like us, indeed, they are wishing for anything but an attack from those confounded fellows over the way."

Upon this we parted—they to their welcome dinner, while we retraced our steps amongst the weary soldiers, who certainly did look in such a miserable plight, that it seemed as if the enemy would have little more to do than gallop across the valley and catch them all napping.

Colonel Napier remarks, however, cleverly enough, in his account of the campaign, that "although a British army may be gleaned in a retreat, it cannot be reaped": and of this we had abundant proofs within a few minutes after the wretched appearance of the troops had drawn from us such disparaging reflections. I had just asked the commanding officer of one of the regiments—I forget which, near the top of the position—whether he thought anything could possibly rouse the men up. In reply, he said with a very expressive smile and a slight nod of his head, implying that even then he suspected what was about to take place, "You'll see by and by, sir, if the French there choose to come over."

These words were hardly uttered when a movement along the whole enemy's line became apparent even to our inexperienced eyes. Almost at the instant when this stir was observed, a furious cannonading was opened from a battery mounting eleven guns—8- and 12-pounders—of the existence of which, I believe, no person on our side had previously the smallest suspicion, for up to this moment it had been completely masked. This formidable battery which overhung the right of our position, was so placed that it raked nearly the half of the British line, and, of course, the fire from it galled the troops excessively. Had we remained to share the picnic with our friends of the 95th, we must have partaken likewise of the first salvo from these French guns, and, in all probability, this story of the action might never have fallen into naval hands.

The effect of these characteristic preparatory notes of war,

was extremely curious. At the first discharge from the French battery the whole body of the British troops from one end of the line to the other started on their feet, snatched up their arms and formed themselves with as much regularity and apparent coolness as if they had been exercising on the parade in Hyde Park. I really could scarcely believe my eyes when I saw these men spring from the ground as if touched by a magic wand, all full of life and vigour, though but one minute before they had been stretched out listlessly in the sun. I have already noticed the silence which reigned over the field—now, however, there was a loud hum, and occasionally a shout, and many a burst of laughter, along a distance of nearly a mile—in the midst of which sound the peculiar sharp click-click of fixing bayonets fell distinctly on the ear.

Many thousand stand of new arms had been issued to the troops from the stores at Corunna; and I could observe the men rapping the flints, tightening the screws, and tossing about their firelocks, with the air of veteran sportsmen eager for a shot to try their new pieces. The officers, up to this moment so languid, were seen everywhere brushing along the line speaking to the sergeants, and making arrangements, which we did not pretend to understand; aides-de-camp galloped past us, dropping their orders into the ears of the commanding officers of the different corps as they moved swiftly along the position. Not a single face was now turned towards the ships, and we could scarcely get a soul to answer one of our questions—all was animation and cheerfulness over minds from which but a short time before it seemed as if every particle of spirit had fled. There appeared to be much conversation going on, and not a little jesting amongst the men, while they were bracing themselves up, buckling on their knapsacks and making various other arrangements, preparatory to the hard work they foresaw they would have to perform before the night fell. Their kits, or stock of clothes, none of which were very large, were soon on their shoulders; and in a very few moments the army was perfectly ready to meet that of the enemy who by this time was pelting rapidly down the side of the opposite heights, in three immense close columns.

I have no precise notion how many men might be in each of these square solid masses—I think I have heard it stated at six or seven thousand. They kept steadily together looked as dark as the blackest thunder cloud I ever saw; and I must say their appearance was the most imposing and formidable thing I recollect to have seen either before or since.

On the English side there were only about a dozen small guns, which made but a feeble return to the fierce attack of the enemy's great raking battery, which continued tearing open the English ranks in dreadful style until the two armies became so completely intermixed in personal conflict that the enemy's shot could no longer be directed with certainty against their antagonists, without an equal chance of hitting their friends.

When it was found, at the commencement of the action, that the English guns could make no serious impression on the heavy artillery of the battery, they had been turned upon the huge French columns, which, by this time, had reached the level space less than a mile in width, lying between the bases of the two ranges of hills. The round and grape with which the enemy's columns were saluted as they came across the valley, in some degree avenged the havoc wrought on the right, and part of the centre of our line, by the raking broadsides of the battery so often alluded to.

Mr. Oughton and I were near the centre of the line when the battle commenced; but as the ground thereabouts was rather flat, we found it difficult to see well into the valley, and therefore climbed an abrupt rising ground on the left of the English position on which two or three regiments were posted as we thought in reserve. I see no mention however of these corps in the accounts of the battle and I presume they must have belonged to the main line. About half-way up this rising ground, but rather lower than the spot where these troops were stationed three English field-pieces were placed. The guns had been working away briskly at the French columns ever since the enemy came within range of shot, and they were still firing at the rear of the three great masses, the heads of which were, by this time, actually mingled in the plain with the British troops, in and round the village of Elvina.

The interval since the combatants on this day was probably rendered greater than usual in consequence of the peculiar nature of the ground. It could hardly be called a plain, for it was crossed in all directions by roads cut into the earth like deep trenches, 8 ft. or 10 ft. below the surface: while on the ground above there was spread a complete network of walls, hedges and rows of trees, of such intricacy that, I should imagine, it was nearly impossible to form fifty men abreast anywhere. Thus each cornfield, or little patch of garden ground became the scene of a separate fight.

We were quite near enough to see the soldiers scrambling over the walls and meeting one another in these open spaces, or amongst the trees, while the smoke and the flashes of musketry from the hollow roads showed that a subterranean sort of warfare was going on at the same time. To us the field of battle certainly looked as complete a scene of confusion as anything could possibly be, and I suppose it must have presented nearly a similar aspect even to the more practised observation of the commander of the destructive French battery on our right; for about this period I speak of, he ceased firing at the troops, and turned all his attention towards the few English field-pieces which I have already spoken of.

Heretofore we had them viewing the fray from a gentle slope, several hundred yards in front of these English guns, but so considerably below them in level, that their shots passed far over our heads. When this great flanking battery, however, set seriously about silencing the fire of our artillery which as I have mentioned before were playing away upon those of the French columns not yet mingled with their antagonists, our position, as mere spectators, became rather an unpleasant one. The small 6-lb. shot of the English field-pieces had whistled over us merrily enough, but when the heavy metal of the enemy came spinning and screaming about our ears, the story told quite differently. Some of these balls went completely over the English guns, grazed the crest of the ridge and falling on the high road, rolled down the other side of the hill half-way to Corunna. Several hit our guns, and made a fine scatter amongst the artillery-men; while every shot that fell short came plump into the little hollow space where we nautical men had established ourselves, and from

which we had proposed to view the battle at our ease—as if it had merely been a panoramic representation of war, instead of one of the severest struggles in which two angry nations had ever been engaged.

The Purser and I now held council of war, and the proverbial result of such deliberations followed. We agreed unanimously that under existing circumstances a retreat was the proper measure. The French gunners as if to quicken our prudent resolution, just at that moment pitched a shot so critically that it fell between the two amateurs, and threw the dirt and stones quite over us. The feeling produced on both our minds by this broad hint was, that the shot must have been aimed expressly at us; but although this was probably not the case, we took the warning in good part, and moved off towards a rising ground still farther to the left, and two or three hundred yards out of the direct line of fire.

Here we had the great advantage of making acquaintance with the Colonel and others, officers of one of the regiments of the line. The Colonel whose name I do not recollect had a pocket spy-glass in his hand, and very kindly described to us the nature of the different movements as they took place. By this time the centre and a portion of the left of the English line, were gradually becoming engaged in the valley; but the severest fighting appeared to be still at the village of Elvina, which we could easily distinguish was sometimes in possession of one party, sometimes of the other. The uncertainty, indeed of what was going on was greatly augmented by the broken nature of the ground, which I suppose, prevented any manœuvre on the grand scale; but this circumstance may probably have taken nothing from the fierceness of those mortal struggles, which we could discover from time to time in the open spaces, when a puff of wind blew the smoke on one side.

The road leading into Corunna, and lying between us and the severest part of the action was at no great distance. It was soon covered along its whole length with wounded men—some walking alone—some supported—and a good many were laid in carts. We observed Sir David Baird led or carried off the field; we could not exactly make out which, but I think he was walking. Shortly afterwards another and a larger

group passed bearing along a wounded officer. It was evident, from the appearance which this party presented, that some person of consequence was under their charge, and while we were trying to discover who it could possibly be that engaged so much attention, an officer rode up the hill. After he had delivered his message, he pointed to the party which had just gone by and told us, that in the centre was carried along their brave Commander-in-Chief, Sir John Moore, who a few minutes before had been struck off his horse by a cannon shot.

The command now devolved upon Sir John Hope, whom we could readily distinguish from his being surrounded not only by his own staff, but by the aides-de-camp of his two wounded senior officers.

I shall not seek to describe how greatly the interest of this scene, so new to us in all its parts, and so remarkable in itself was heightened by these proofs of the nature of the conflict. The colonel of the regiment along with which we had taken up our station, was just saying to us, "Well, gentlemen, I don't know how you get on at sea—but I certainly never saw on land a hotter fire than this," when a second breathless messenger came galloping up and ordered him to carry his brigade as smartly as he could down to the right to support some regiments which were severely pressed in that quarter. In a very few moments, accordingly we were left quite alone on the summit of the ridge, watching with a painful degree of interest the movements of our newly-made and newly-lost acquaintances, who went trotting off, at double-quick time, right down the hill, and ere long were lost sight of in the thick of the action. So completely indeed, were they enveloped in smoke and dust, that we could only distinguish their presence by the movement in advance of the British line, which took place on the right almost immediately after their arrival.

The battle, which had commenced nearly at the foot of the English hill, had gradually though not without several fluctuations moved itself forward towards the French side of the valley and the much-contested village of Elvina remained finally in our possession.

As the battle did not commence till between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, and was very obstinately

contested on both sides, no great time was allowed, before the night set in, for these important manœuvres which form so much of the interest of battles. All was sheer hard fighting. The eventual advantage, however was manifestly on the side of the English, for it was easy to distinguish that the struggle was carried on towards the end of the day at a position removed considerably in advance of that on which the English had stood when they were first attacked.

All who have read accounts of the battle will admit the excellence of the foregoing narrative. In Sir John Hope's despatches published in the *London Gazette* of 24 January 1809 and written in the *Audacious* at sea, off Corunna, 10 January 1809 he thus describes the movement made by General Paget with the Reserve.

The enemy, finding himself foiled in every attempt to force the right of our position, endeavoured by numbers to turn it. A judicious and well-timed movement, which was made by Major-General Paget, with the Reserve, which corps had moved out of its cantonments to support the right of the army, by a vigorous attack, defeated this intention. The Major-General having pushed forward the 95th (Rifle Corps), and 1st Battalion 52nd Regiment, drove the enemy before him, and, in his rapid and judicious advance, threatened the left of the enemy's position. This circumstance, with the position of Lieutenant-General Fraser's Division (calculated to give still further security to the right of the line), induced the enemy to relax his efforts in that quarter.

Among the "corps chiefly engaged" Sir John Hope mentions, Major-General Manningham's. Most readers of the CHRONICLE know that this was Coote Manningham, the founder of the Rifle Corps in 1800, who succumbed to the privations and hardships of the campaign after his return to England. The reasons which prompted Sir John Hope to hold his hand and refrain from pushing home the advantage he had gained are well described in this same despatch.

Notwithstanding the decided and marked superiority which at this moment the gallantry of the troops had given them over an enemy, who, from his numbers and the commanding advantages of his position, no doubt expected an easy victory, I did not, on reviewing all circumstances, conceive that I should be warranted in departing from what I knew was the fixed and previous determination of the late Commander of the forces, to withdraw the army on the evening of the 16th, for the purpose of embarkation, the previous arrangements for which had already been made by his order, and were, in fact, far advanced at the commencement of the action. The troops quitted their position about 10 at night, with a degree of order that did them credit. The whole of the Artillery that remained unembarked having been withdrawn, the troops followed in the order prescribed, and marched to their respective points of embarkation, in the town and neighbourhood of Corunna. The picquets remained at their posts until five of the morning of the 17th, when they were also withdrawn with similar orders, and without the enemy having discovered the movements.

In the concluding paragraph he pays a tribute to the memory of Sir John which shows the feelings of those who served under him for their heroic chief.

To you, who are well acquainted with the excellent qualities of Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore, I need not expatiate on the loss the army and his country have sustained by his death. His fall has deprived me of a valuable friend, to whom long experience of his worth had sincerely attached me; but it is chiefly on public grounds that I must lament the blow. It will be the conversation of every one who loved or respected his manly character, that after conducting the army through an arduous retreat with consummate firmness, he has terminated a career of distinguished honour by a death that has given the enemy additional reason to respect the name of a British soldier. Like the immortal Wolfe, he is snatched from his country at an early period of a life spent in her service; like Wolfe, his last moments were gilded by the prospect of success, and cheered by the acclamation of victory; like

Wolfe, also, his memory will for ever remain sacred in that country which he sincerely loved, and which he had so faithfully served.

The following account of Sir John Moore's fatal wound and death is taken from Napier's "Peninsular War."

Sir John Moore, while earnestly watching the result of the fight about the village of Elvina, was struck on the left breast by a cannon shot; the shock threw him from his horse with violence, but he rose again in a sitting posture, his countenance unchanged, and his steadfast eye still fixed upon the regiments engaged in his front, no sigh betraying a sensation of pain. In a few moments when he was satisfied that the troops were gaining ground his countenance brightened, and he suffered himself to be taken to the rear; then was seen the dreadful nature of his hurt. The shoulder was shattered to pieces, the arm was hanging by a piece of skin, the ribs over the heart were broken and bared of flesh, and the muscles of the breast torn into long strips, which were interlaced by their recoil from the dragging of the shot. As the soldiers placed him in a blanket his sword got entangled, and the hilt entered the wound. Captain Hardinge, a staff officer, who was near, attempted to take it off, but the dying man stopped him, saying: "*It is as well as it is. I had rather it should go out of the field with me;*" and in that manner, so becoming to a soldier Moore was borne from the fight.

. . . . From the spot where he fell the General who had conducted it was carried to the town by a party of soldiers; his blood flowed fast, and the torture of his wound increased, but such was the unshaken firmness of his mind, that those about him, judging from the resolution of his countenance that his hurt was not mortal, expressed a hope of his recovery; hearing this, he looked steadfastly at the injury for a moment, and then said: "*No, I feel that to be impossible.*" Several times he caused his attendants to stop and turn him round, that he might behold the field of battle, and when the firing indicated the advance of the British, he discovered his satisfaction, and permitted the bearers to proceed. Being brought to his lodgings, the surgeons examined his wound, but there was

no hope, the pain increased, and he spoke with great difficulty. At intervals he asked if the French were beaten, and addressing his old friend, Colonel Anderson, he said : "*You know that I always wished to die this way.*" Again he asked if the enemy were defeated, and being told they were observed : "*It is a great satisfaction to me to know we have beaten the French.*" His countenance continued firm and his thoughts clear once only, when he spoke of his mother, he became agitated, but he often inquired after the safety of his friends and the officers of his Staff, and he did not even in this moment forget to recommend those whose merit had given them claims to promotion. His strength failed fast and life was just extinct, when, with an unsubdued spirit, as if anticipating the baseness of his posthumous calumniators, he exclaimed : "*I hope the people of England will be satisfied ! I hope my country will do me justice !*" In a few minutes afterwards he died, and his corpse wrapped in a military cloak was interred by the officers of his Staff in the citadel of Corunna ; the guns of the enemy paid his funeral honours, and Soult, with a noble feeling of respect for his valour, raised a monument to his memory.

Thus ended the career of Sir John Moore, a man whose uncommon capacity was sustained by the purest virtue, and governed by a disinterested patriotism more in keeping with the primitive than the luxurious age of a great nation. His tall graceful person, his dark searching eyes, strongly defined forehead, and singularly expressive mouth, indicated a noble disposition and a refined understanding. The lofty sentiments of honour habitual to his mind, being adorned by a subtle playful wit, gave him in conversation an ascendancy that he always preserved by the decisive vigour of his actions. He maintained the right with a vehemence bordering upon fierceness and every important transaction in which he was engaged increased his reputation for talent, and confirmed his character as a stern enemy to vice, a steadfast friend to merit, a just and faithful servant of his country. The honest loved him, the dishonest feared him ; for while he lived he did not shun but scorned and spurned the base, and, with characteristic propriety, they spurned at him when he was dead.

A soldier from his earliest youth, Moore thirsted for the honours of his profession, and feeling that he was worthy to

lead a British army, hailed the fortune that placed him at the head of troops destined for Spain. As the stream of time passed, the inspiring hopes of triumph disappeared, but the austerer glory of suffering remained, and with a firm heart he accepted that gift of a severe fate. Confiding in the strength of his genius, he disregarded the clamours of presumptuous ignorance, and opposing sound military views to the foolish projects so insolently thrust upon him by the Ambassador, he conducted a long and arduous retreat with sagacity, intelligence and fortitude; no insult disturbed, no falsehood deceived him, no remonstrance shook his determination; fortune frowned without subsiding his constancy, death struck, but the spirit of the man remained unbroken when his shattered body scarcely afforded it a habitation. Having done all that was just towards others, he remembered what was due to himself; neither the shock of the mortal blow, nor the lingering hours of acute pain which preceded his dissolution, could quell the pride of his gallant heart, or lower the dignified feeling with which, conscious of merit, he at the last moment asserted his right to the gratitude of the country he had served so truly.

If glory be a distinction, for such a man death is not a leveller!

A most excellent new "History of the Peninsular War" is now being written by Professor Oman, the Oxford Professor of History. Three volumes have been already issued which throw much light on many matters and give much information which was not at Napier's disposal when he wrote his famous "History." Unfortunately, the Professor in his second volume has elected to join in the old attack upon Sir John Moore, and for reasons which in the opinion of some of the best military opinions of the day, are totally inadequate and untenable.

Major-General Sir John Maurice has also written a "Life of Sir John Moore" in which he vigorously and successfully defends the Hero of Corunna. It chanced

to fall to the lot of the Editor of the CHRONICLE to review critically for one of the literary journals of the day, the story of the Corunna campaign. In doing this he found himself compelled to censure much that Professor Oman, had said about Sir John Moore in his otherwise excellent "History." The result was to draw upon himself the wrath of the Professor who stoutly maintained the justice of his severe criticisms on the famous General. The usual amount of ink was spilt but when it came to the Professor vindicating the correctness of his criticisms on Moore for not having fought Soult at certain places on the grounds that he, the Oxford Professor, had *personally* visited the ground 100 years after the campaign and had satisfied himself that there were excellent defensible positions, which Moore should and could have held, the Editor thought it wisest to leave the Professor to hold whatever positions or opinions, no matter how untenable, he fancied.

Since, however, a personal knowledge of the ground has been held to afford reasons for blaming Moore's conduct, the Editor has sought the opinion of somebody else who also personally visited it. This is Marshal Soult, Duke of Dalmatia, who had the additional advantage of being an eye-witness of the occurrences in 1808-09, and was further cognizant of the various local conditions, such as the weather, condition of the communications, amount of supplies, water, &c., all of which affected Moore in his decisions.

In an appendix to volume I of Napier the following extract from a letter of Soult occurs.

The dispositions he (Moore) made were ever those best suited to the circumstances, and by skilfully utilizing the advantages which the various localities afforded him to supplement his valour, he met me everywhere with the most

energetic and well-planned resistance; it was when thus engaged that he met with a glorious death before La Coruña, in a combat which must ever do honour to his memory.

Wellington, when asked his opinion of Sir John Moore's conduct said :—

In Sir John Moore's campaign I can see but one error: when he advanced to Sahagun he should have considered it as a movement in retreat and sent officers to the rear to mark and prepare the halting-places for every brigade; but this opinion I have formed after long experience of war, and especially of the peculiarities of Spanish war, which must have been seen to be understood; finally, it is an opinion formed after the event.

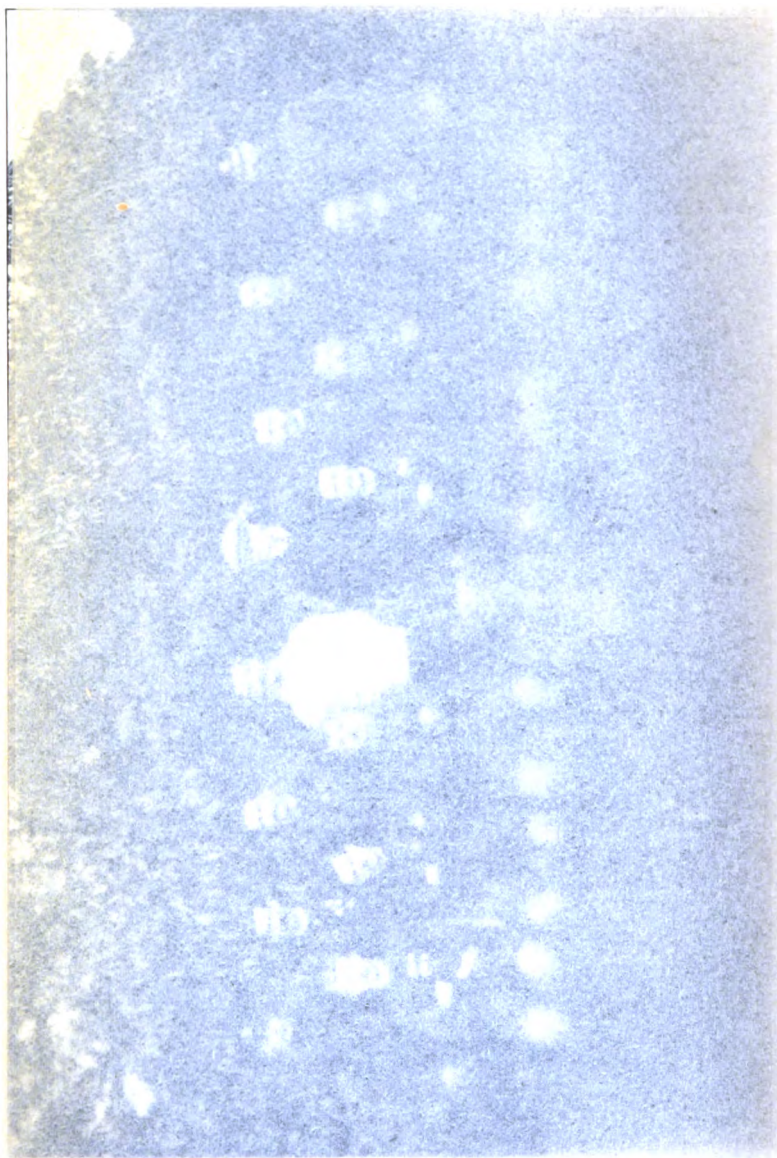
It may be noted here that the course recommended by Wellington required a properly-trained and adequate Staff in the Q.M.G.'s branch, a thing sadly lacking in our army a hundred years ago and one which was laboriously created by Wellington, as was much else, as the Peninsular War progressed.

Lastly, the great Napoleon himself, who was not often too generous to his enemies, when discussing Sir John Moore's conduct of the campaign, averred that if he committed a few trifling errors, they were to be attributed to his peculiar situation, for that *his talents and his firmness alone had saved the English Army from destruction.*

With this final dictum of these great masters of war we can safely leave the memory and glorious military reputation of the Hero of Corunna to the keeping of the British nation.

WILLOUGHBY VERNER.

Sports and Pastimes.



SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

REGIMENTAL POINT-TO-POINT, 1908.

THE Point-to-Point took place as in 1907 at Hawthorn Hill, and was held on 20 March over the same course as last year ; Sir Robert Wilmot again making the Regiment welcome and putting at our disposal the stands and paddock.

The Jorrocks Club held a luncheon and tea, which was fully appreciated by visitors from London, racing at this time of year not being a very warm pursuit.

Proceedings opened with the Rifle Brigade Challenge Cup, 13 stone each, but only six went to the post, and it will be seen that there were only four owners—Stephens and Innes starting two each, the former riding his old favourite, "Quicksilver," twice a winner of this event. In the race the grey looked like repeating the performance. Stephens and Turner kept in front all the way, but "Malpas" always had the legs of the other and won a good race by a length, Stephens' second string, well ridden by Thesiger, filling third place.

Unfortunately the Jorrocks' Cup did not fill, and so it only remained to decide the Open Race, which brought out a field of fifteen, and after a close race Captain H. Delmege won on "Gazelle."

Sir Robert acted as judge and Brigadier-General H. Wilson and Thesiger ably carried out the duties of starter and clerk of the scales respectively, while Stephens was in his usual rôle. Our best thanks are due to him.

It is a matter of regret that we had such a disappointing entry, but, with Battalions at Devonport and Belfast, there is a difficulty in bringing horses to the meeting.

The results are appended :—

RIFLE BRIGADE CHALLENGE CUP.

| | |
|---|---|
| Captain B. Turner's b. m. "Malpas" (Owner) | 1 |
| Major R. B. Stephens' gr. g. "Quicksilver" (Owner) | 2 |
| Major R. R. Stephens' b. g. "Gold Dust" (Colonel Thesiger) | 3 |

Also ran: Captain A. Paley's b. g. "Welcome" (Owner); Captain J. A. Innes' b. g. "The Tramp" (Owner); and Captain J. A. Innes' b. g. "Buxton" (Hon. E. Forester).

Won by a length, six lengths between second and third.

OPEN RACE.

| | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Captain H. Delmege's "Gazelle" (Owner) | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Mr. T. Sebag-Montefiore's "Lottie" (Owner) | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Captain Wright's "The Leper" (Owner) | ... | ... | ... | 3 |

Won by half a length. Fifteen ran.

1ST BATTALION.

CRICKET.

OWING to their being no ground in Barracks and to Training and Manœuvres we had very little Cricket, only seven Battalion matches being played. Of these we won 4 and lost 3.

The teams we beat were Campbell College (twice), Annsborough and Royal Sussex Regiment. The Right half-Battalion beat the Left half-Battalion by 163 runs.

There was no Competition for the Shield this year, no ground being available.

The best averages were:—

BATTING.

| | | |
|---------------------|-----|---------------------|
| Captain Pitt-Taylor | ... | 29 for 4 innings |
| Lieutenant Trafford | ... | 25·75 for 4 innings |
| Corporal Scrase | ... | 23·33 for 4 innings |

BOWLING.

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-------|
| Acting-Corporal Potesta | ... | 9·93 |
| Lieutenant Trafford | ... | 13·09 |
| Lieutenant Nelthorpe | ... | 15·76 |

FOOTBALL.

Season 1907-1908.

Army Cup.

In the first round the Battalion beat the 4th Battalion Royal Fusiliers by 1 goal to *nil*, but in the second round we were beaten by the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers 3 goals to 2, after extra time being played.

We won the Irish Army Cup for the second year in succession beating successively :—

| | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 4th Battalion Middlesex Regiment ... | (4 goals to <i>nil</i>) |
| 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment... | (5 goals to 2) |
| 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment | (2 goals to 1) |
| 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers ... | (3 goals to 1) |

and in the final in April, 1908, at Dublin, the 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers (3—0).

The Cup was presented by Lady Plumer, and General Sir H. Plumer congratulated the team on their success.

We were beaten in the first round for the Irish Intermediate Cup.

Our record of friendly matches was most successful:—Played 14, won 12, drawn 1, lost 1; goals for 80; against 23.

In the Inter-Company Competition the Band beat "B" Company in the final, 1 goal to *nil* after extra time.

Sergeant W. Jelley was our secretary and trainer.

HOCKEY.

The standard of play has greatly improved throughout the Battalion.

We did not enter for any League and Cup Competitions, but met with great success in friendly matches against some good teams.

The Band are the holders of the Battalion Hockey Cup.

BOXING.

Competitions were held at Palace Barracks, Holywood, on 24 and 25 June, 1908, and resulted as follows :—

Heavyweights—Final.—Rifleman Harrington beat Acting-Corporal Pugh.

Middleweights—Final.—Rifleman Dye beat Rifleman Mitchell.

Lightweights (12 entries)—Final.—Rifleman Skinner beat Rifleman James.

Featherweights (11 entries)—Final.—Rifleman Weston beat Rifleman Menielly.

Judges.—Captain W. W. Pitt-Taylor and Captain F. St. J. Blacker.

Timekeeper.—Sergeant-Major L. Eastmead. *M.C.*—Sergeant W. Jelley.

The Battalion Championship Competitions were held on 12 and 13 November, 1908, and resulted as follows :—

Heavyweights—Final.—Rifleman Wren beat Bandsman Leach, after an extra round.

Middleweights—Final.—Rifleman Pitman beat Rifleman Lloyd.

Lightweights (12 entries)—*Final*.—Sergeant Williams beat Rifleman Fagan.

Featherweights (12 entries)—*Final*.—Rifleman Weston beat Rifleman Stroud.

Referee.—Captain G. B. Byrne. *Judges*.—Lieutenant G. E. W. Lane and Lieutenant W. Morrish. *Timekeeper*.—Sergeant-Major L. Eastmead. *M.C.*—Sergeant W. Jelley.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The Sports took place on 26 August, 1908, at Holywood Barracks, before a large crowd of visitors. Luckily the afternoon turned out fine.

Our band being away, the Band of the Royal Sussex Regiment played selections. The chief interest centred in the "Alarm Post" Competition competed for by one N.C.O. and 10 men from each Company in drill order. "A" Company were the winners of the Battalion Shield.

Results.

Bayonet Fighting.—"C" Company.

Throwing Cricket Ball.—Rifleman Horrocks 1st.

220 yards (*Corporals*).—Corporal Lee 1st.

High Jump.—Rifleman Heron 1st (5 feet).

220 yards (*Sergeants*).—Sergeant Williams 1st.

100 yards (*boys*).—Nicholson 1st.

Mile Race.—Bandsman Quinn 1st.

440 yards.—Acting-Corporal Meares 1st.

220 yards (*Acting-Corporals*).—"A"—Corporal Haveron 1st.

Open Mile.—Sergeant Williams 1st.

Alarm Post.—"A" Company, 7 minutes, 15 seconds, 1st. "F" Company, 7 minutes, 20 seconds, 2nd. "B" Company, 7 minutes, 27 seconds, 3rd.

Tug-of-War.—"B" Company.

2ND BATTALION.

POLO.

OUR Polo Season 1907-1908 can hardly be called so successful as the previous year, however we won four tournaments in all, and except for our failure to retain the Infantry Cup, we have every reason to be satisfied with the season's results.

We began under a great disadvantage, viz., Basset was A.D.C. to the Commander-in-Chief, and so could only get away to play on rare occasions, besides his being seconded prevented his playing in

the Infantry Tournament. To fill his place adequately was beyond our resources, even though Dimsdale, who played in his absence, performed very creditably, and with a little more experience should make a good No. 2.

Undoubtedly our best performance was winning the Lucknow Tournament (15th Hussars' Cup). In this we defeated the 15th Hussars best team and subsequently the Royals in the first two rounds and then won the final against the Durham Light Infantry easily. However our form was not maintained and we suffered defeat at the hands of the 10th Hussars in the first round of the Inter-Regimental. The 10th were a very fine team and beautifully mounted, but we ought to have gone nearer beating them than we did, if we had reproduced our Lucknow form. Possibly our ponies, as was the case last year, were somewhat stale, because they had done a great deal of work which was bound to tell on them considerably.

Our first Tournament was at Dehra Dun early in November, 1907. For this we were fortunate enough to get Basset and as Harrison was at home, Dimsdale came in as No. 1, which made the team: Dimsdale (1), Basset (2), Railston (3), Tod (back). We started hot favourites, and, as events turned out, won quite comfortably. Our first match needs little description as we defeated the 5th Cavalry by 10 goals to 2. The next round we encountered the 2nd Gurkhas and had a hard game, eventually winning 8 goals to 3. The Gurkhas have the reputation of playing a very hard game and going "all out," which they fully maintained in this match. We next had to play the final in which we met the 14th Jat Lancers. It was a fast and hotly contested game, the Jats playing hard and being well mounted, but our combination was too good for them, and we won 6 goals to 3, thus securing the Tournament for the second year in succession.

Our next journey was to Cawnpore early in December. Basset was unable to play, but Harrison, having returned from England the week previous to the Tournament, played No. 1 and Dimsdale went No. 2. The draw in the tournament was most unfortunate as the Central India Horse, 60th, and ourselves were undoubtedly the best teams and drew together. The first round we played the 60th and had a really excellent game. The ground was the best we played on during the season, beautifully true, so the game was very fast and the hitting good. At half-time the score was 2 all and then we drew out and won 5 goals to 2. The next round we played the Central India Horse, who were a very good team and were exceptionally well mounted as well, so it was hardly surprising they beat us 4 goals to *nil*. All the same we put up an excellent fight and the game was very fast throughout. The C.I.H. subsequently won the tournament, beating all the other teams they met by 10 goals or more, so we may safely complain of our bad luck in not reaching the final owing to an unfortunate draw.

We had a month's Station Polo at Shahjahanpur and then went

to Allahabad to compete in the Connell Cup. This was an unfortunate expedition. Allahabad is a long way from Shahjahanpur, and we found arrangements for our ponies and the feeding of them sketchy to say the least of it, the weather was wretched and we were beaten in the first round, so our recollections of Allahabad are not altogether pleasant. We failed to get a practice game before the tournament owing to the heavy rain having soaked the ground, and when we played our first round against the 14th Jat Lancers it was very soft and heavy, which put us out sadly after the exceptionally fast ground at Shahjahanpur. It was a slow game and after leading 2 to 1 at half-time we were beaten 4 to 3. Our team did not play well and failed to adapt themselves to the altered circumstances.

At the end of January we went to Lucknow to get a week's practice previous to the tournament and Basset got away from his arduous duties to represent us. Dimsdale dropped out of the team, Basset taking his place at No. 2. In the first round we drew the 15th Hussars and judging by our form in practice game had practically no chance against such a well known combination as Barry, Bingham, Barrett and Livingstone-Learmonth. However our team played at the top of their form and won 6 goals to 4. We drew first blood, Basset shooting a fine goal and after four extremely fast and well contended chukkas, they equalized, making it 1 all at half-time. We scored the next three goals, two from the stick of Harrison, one of the latter being especially brilliant, while Basset scored from a free hit, which made the score 5 to 2 in our favour when the eighth and last chukka started. The 15th pressed us at first, Barrett and Bingham each scoring a goal, but Basset put our fears at rest by scoring with a very fine shot shortly before time, leaving us winners 6 goals to 4. It was a fine game and a red-letter day for our polo, for the 15th have very seldom been beaten during the last seven years. The next round we met the Royals and had a desperate game, each side scoring goals alternately, and leaving the score 4 all at time. The goals were widened and after about seven minutes Harrison scored for us with a neat shot having just previously missed the goal at about a five yards range. The great feature of this match was the wonderful display given by Colonel de Lisle, good judges of the game saying that he never played better even at his zenith. In the final we beat the Durham Light Infantry fairly easily by 7 goals to 2, thus winning the Cup for the second year in succession.

Basset, being seconded, was ineligible to play in the Infantry, so Dimsdale took his place. At first we thought we had a chance of winning as the Seaforths, a very good team, went on the Zakka Khel Expedition, and had to scratch, but on arrival at Bareilly we realized the Queens' would be too good for us if we met them. As it happened we did not meet them, being beaten by the 60th in the first round, after playing extra time. It was the same team we had beaten at Cawnpore earlier in the season, which made our defeat still

more annoying. The 60th played very well and we were rather handicapped by Harrison getting a kick on the hand from a pony the morning of the day we played, which gave him trouble all through the game. The Queens' won the tournament easily.

The next tournament was the Inter-Regimental, for which Basset was again able to get away. In the first round we had the misfortune to draw the 10th, who were favourites, and were defeated 6 goals to 3. We did not play nearly so well as we did at Lucknow or it would have been a nearer thing, but all the same the 10th were a better team. However we had the consolation of being beaten by the winners and must hope to do better next year in this tournament.

This ended our polo season proper. Railston and Dimsdale went on leave to England, Basset departed to the gaieties of Simla, and Harrison laid his ponies up for the summer, so we did not take a very prominent part in the polo at Ranikhet, though we competed successfully in the two annual three-a-side tournaments at Naini Tal. In the first, Riley, Drummond and Tod played and found no difficulty in winning. The Civil Service scratched in the first round owing to the sad death of one of the Service in Naini Tal, so we played the Naini Tal Gymkhana in the second. This was an easy win for us, 9 to *nil* being the score. In the final we played a team styling themselves Native Cavalry Subalterns and won 9 goals to 4. We led at half-time 5 goals to *nil* but received rather a fright by their scoring three goals in the fourth chukka, but we recovered and won as stated. Riley made his first appearance in a tournament and played very well.

The next tournament was during the Civil Service Week at Naini Tal. Harrison, Scott and Tod formed our team, Scott making his *début* in a tournament in India. We had a fortnight's practice and started hot favourites. In the first round we played a team of the 43rd and won 5 goals to *nil*. The next round we met the Civil Service and after being 1 all at the end of the second chukka, won 12 goals to 3. The 17th Lancers were our next opponents, and we had an excellent game, eventually winning 6 goals to 2, by which we qualified for the final. Here we met our old opponents the 14th Jat Lancers, and won after a very fast game, 5 goals to 2.

This brought to a conclusion quite a successful year's polo. We played in eight tournaments winning four, but our great regret is that we failed to keep the Infantry Cup. Our prospects for the coming season are good. We shall have the same team and Scott will no doubt be a great addition to the Battalion Polo.

Dimsdale will be out again but unfortunately Riley and Drummond, two very promising young players, will both be on leave in England. Our ponies, too, ought to be good, as we bought some more after the Inter-Regimental, and by increased numbers, hope to avoid the staleness they usually suffer from about March. Basset and Tod were both placed on the Indian "Recent Form List" compiled in April.

SUMMARY OF TOURNAMENTS.

| TOURNAMENTS. | | OPPONENTS. | GOALS. | |
|-------------------------|-----|---------------------------------|--------|----------|
| | | | For. | Against. |
| Dehra Dun (won) | ... | 5th Cavalry ... | 10 | 2 |
| | | 2nd Gurkhas ... | 8 | 3 |
| | | 14th Jat Lancers ... | 6 | 3 |
| Cawnpore (lost) | ... | 6th ... | 5 | 2 |
| | | Central India Horse ... | 0 | 4 |
| Allahabad (lost) | ... | 14th Jat Lancers ... | 3 | 4 |
| Lucknow (won) | ... | 15th Hussars ... | 6 | 4 |
| | | Royal Dragoons ... | 5 | 4 |
| | | Durham Light Infantry ... | 7 | 3 |
| Infantry (lost) | ... | 60th ... | 3 | 4 |
| Inter-Regimental (lost) | ... | 10th Hussars ... | 3 | 6 |
| Naini Tal (won) | ... | Naini Tal Gymkhana ... | 9 | 0 |
| | | Native Cavalry (Subalterns) ... | 9 | 4 |
| Naini Tal | ... | 43rd Light Infantry ... | 15 | 0 |
| Civil Service Cup (won) | ... | Civil Service ... | 12 | 3 |
| | | 17th Lancers ... | 6 | 2 |
| | | 14th Jat Lancers ... | 5 | 2 |

Tournaments played 8; Won 4; Lost 4.

Goals for 112; Goals against 50.

CRICKET.

The Shield was won by "D" Company.

FOOTBALL.

The Battalion Football Cup Competition started in December, 1907, and was played on the League system.

"C" Company won, "F" Company being close up. On 17 and 18 January, 1908, we beat the South Lancashire in friendly matches. On 20 January the Officers beat the Sergeants 3 to 1.

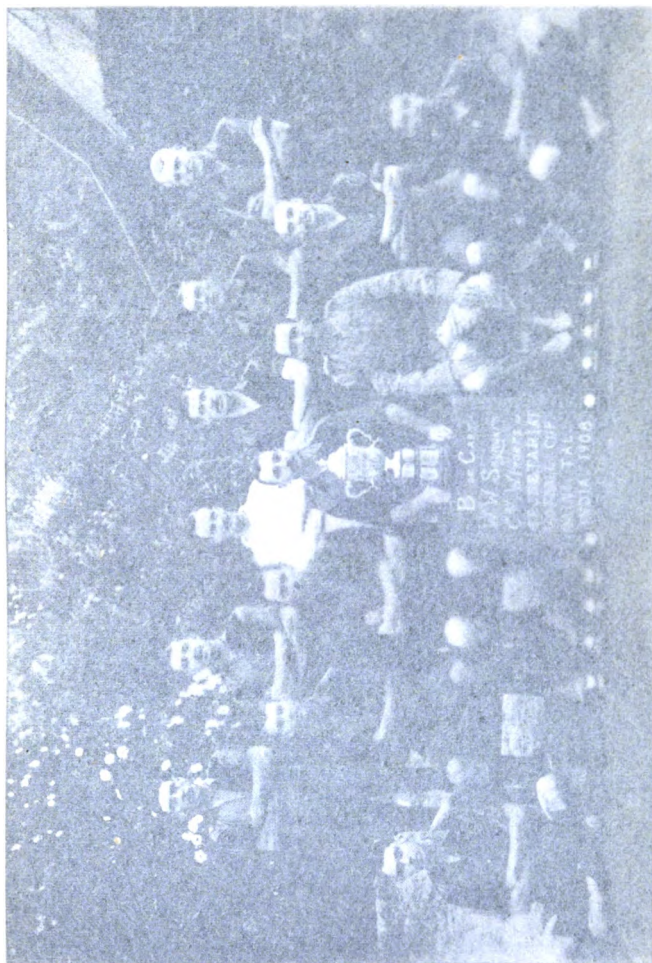
"H" Company won the 2nd XI. football. On 20 February the Scots Fusiliers beat us for the Murray Cup. We had drawn a bye in first round.

Soon after arriving at Chaubattia a Company Competition was started on the knock-out system. "D" Company eventually won after many keen struggles, while "B" Company won the 2nd XI. tournament.

At Chaubattia there was a steep khud on one side of the ground, down which the ball frequently rolled 100 ft. or 200 ft. The inconvenience of this was obviated by Rifleman Blyth's clever dog, which he had trained to retrieve the ball, holding the lace in its teeth.

The United Provinces Secretariat Tournament, open to companies, squadrons and batteries, had an entry of over forty. We entered five companies. "B" beat "A" in the first final of the Ranikhet division, and so qualified for the semi-final at Naini Tal. In this they beat the 14th Battery R.F.A. 2 to 0.

In the final they played the 28th Battery R.F.A., and after a very even game Chapman cleverly scored for "B" Company three minutes before time.



ATTALION

ROYAL C.P. NO. 1

W. 11

Their two backs, Lock and Cousins, had played consistently well throughout. The forwards were also indefatigable, as were Stringer and Baker at half-back.

Lady Hewett presented the cup and medals.

HOCKEY.

The Hockey Cup was won by "D" Company just before we left for the Hills.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The Battalion Sports took place on 12 February, 1908, "D" Company winning with 38 points, "C" being a good second with 32 points.

"B" Company won the Bayonet Fighting Competition. "G" Company won the Tug-of-War, well-trained by Rifleman Birch.

For "D" Company, Drinkwater won the Quarter-mile and 220 yards, and Earl the Mile and Three Miles.

3RD BATTALION.

POINT-TO-POINT, 1908.

THIS year's race was run on 16 April. The course, a real good one, was selected by Major Parker, and was close to Delamore, his place.

The course commenced on a steep slope of Dartmoor, and the obstacles consisted of banks, walls, gullies and small water jumps. The horses, with the exception of private ones belonging to Innes, Buller, and Parker, were hired from the local dealer.

The conditions were catch weights over 10 st., 4 miles.

There were fifteen starters, practically everyone available.

Fellowes went off in front, and made the pace a real cracker; he, Spencer and Hopwood soon came to grief.

Parker, followed by Buller, then took up the running, but the latter refused the first jump and Parker, in spite of being born and bred in Devon, fell into a bog.

Clarke came down, and Sturgis took two tosses in quick succession.

Congreve and Innes by this time had got well ahead. They had an excellent race home and the former won by about a length. It is only fair to add, though, that Innes must have been giving Congreve quite 2 st., if not more.

There was a fine race for third place between Clarke, Buller, and Parker, who finished all in a clump in the order named.

Clarke's experience got him in front when it came to "finishing." All completed the course, and no one was seriously injured, though Meysey-Thompson was rather severely shaken.

CRICKET.

Cricket was much hampered by Company Training and Musketry and it was exceedingly difficult to get together representative sides. The eleven, although strengthened by the arrival of Fellowes, was weakened by the loss of Shawe, and, after the first half-dozen matches, of Parker; which reduced our bowling, never very strong, to an almost negligible condition. Toynbee, Fellowes and Rifleman Clements were our mainstays, and if it had not been for them we should have had an even more unsuccessful season.

The following is the result of the matches played :—

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-------------------------------------|
| 3rd R. B. v. Royal Navy | ... | ... | 3rd R. B., 177. |
| | | | R. N., 218 for 5 wickets. |
| „ v. 2nd S. L. I. | ... | ... | 3rd R. B., 257 for 5 wickets. |
| | | | 2nd S. L. I., 203 for 8 wickets. |
| „ v. R. N. Barracks | ... | ... | 3rd R. B., 234. |
| | | | R. N. Barracks, 158 for 7 wickets. |
| „ v. 2nd Devons | ... | ... | 3rd R. B., 120 for 6 wickets. |
| | | | 2nd Devons, 219 for 5 wickets. |
| „ v. R. M. L. I. | ... | ... | 3rd R. B., 185. |
| | | | R. M. L. I., 194 for 1 wicket. |
| „ v. R. G. A. | ... | ... | 3rd R. B., 40. |
| | | | R. G. A., 123. |
| „ v. 2nd Devons | ... | ... | 3rd R. B., 192 for 3 wickets. |
| | | | 2nd Devons, 186. |
| „ v. R. M. L. I. | ... | ... | 3rd R. B., 163. |
| | | | R. M. L. I., 203 for 3 wickets. |
| „ v. R. N. Barracks | ... | ... | 3rd R. B., 86. |
| | | | R. N. Barracks, 106. |
| „ v. R. G. A. | ... | ... | 3rd R. B., 74. |
| | | | R. G. A., 297 for 7 wickets. |
| „ v. 2nd S. L. I.* | ... | ... | 3rd R. B., 403. |
| | | | S. L. I., 413. |
| „ v. R. N. E. College | ... | ... | 3rd R. B., 190 for 7 wickets. |
| | | | R. N. E. College, 66 for 4 wickets. |
| „ v. Plymouth College | ... | ... | 3rd R. B., 130. |
| | | | Plymouth College, 143. |

SHIELD COMPETITION.

“H” Company beat “G” Company in the final by three wickets.

FOOTBALL.

SEASON 1907-8.

The Battalion team finished third in the United Service League, with 12 points for 10 matches played.

In the competition for the Devon Senior Cup the team were beaten in the final by Plymouth Argyll Reserves by 2 goals to 1, the winning goal being obtained a few minutes before time was up.

* This was a two days' match, and was remarkable for a fine first wicket stand of 211 by Toynbee and Fellowes.

FIRST TEAM MATCHES.

Played 22. Won 11. Drawn 5. Lost 6. Goals for, 62. Against, 38.

SECOND TEAM MATCHES.

The team finished first in the 2nd Division United Services and carried off the Cup.

Played 12. Won 10. Drawn 0. Lost 2. Goals for, 37. Against, 5.

THREE TOWNS AND DISTRICT FOOTBALL LEAGUE, 1907-8.

Matches Played by Band Juniors.—Played 21. Won 7. Lost 7. Drawn 5. Goals for, 44. Against, 33. Points, 23. Finished 3rd in the League.

SHIELD COMPETITION.

“H” Company beat “C” Company in the final, 4 goals to *nil*.

SEASON, 1908-9.

This season, as far as football is concerned, we have not been very successful up to date. The reason probably is that we have come to a place where much better football is played than that which we were accustomed to at Devonport. The whole thing is run differently and is altogether a different class of article. However, the team are settling down to it now, and probably on their return from furlough, we may hope for much better things. Corporal Loasby is playing with all his old form at right back, and Rifleman Graham is as cool as ever in goal. Bugler Kittle has been moved from the half back line to back, and proves a tower of strength, tackling well and very seldom missing his kick. The half backs are a good safe line, but the forwards are the weakest part of the side. This was the complaint last year, and somehow or other they cannot improve; their shooting at goal being especially weak.

We were beaten in the first round of the Army Cup by the Cheshires. The game with extra time having resulted in a draw, was replayed. In the replay also, extra time had to be allowed, and we just got beaten by the odd goal in three.

There is plenty of football to be had in Bordon, for there is the Bordon League, Hampshire League, Aldershot Cup, and the Boys' Cup. The last-named is a very good thing and very keenly contested, our boys being second in the Brigade, so far.

There are two grounds here that can be played on, which is convenient; and although one is rather rough it does very well for inter-company matches and practice games.

HOCKEY.

HOCKEY MATCHES PLAYED, SEASON 1907-8.

Games: Played, 11. Won, 7. Lost, 4. Goals for, 33; against, 24.

SHIELD COMPETITION.

"G" Company beat "A" Company in the final, 5 goals to *nil*.

Hockey has not yet started at all so far, this season, with the exception of one match, when the officers beat "E" Company R.M.C., 3—2, after a very keen game. But there is only one ground, which is very rough and bumpy and the ball goes in all sorts of unexpected directions, quite different to playing on the square at Devonport. However, we hope to get some games later on in the season when a new programme can be arranged.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

BATTALION ATHLETIC SHIELD COMPETITION, 1908.

The tenth annual Competition for the Battalion Athletic Shield, presented by the late Colonel Hon. M. Curzon, to be competed for by Companies, was held on 30 and 31 March, 1908. The weather for some time before the days of the competition had been extremely wet, and heavy rain fell during the events. Some of the latter had therefore to be carried out on the barrack square, a fact which was all against fine performances.

There were two races for each event, one for N.C.O.'s and men over two years service, and one for those under that limit.

The competitors were allowed to enter for as many events as they wished, but were not allowed to take more than one first and one second prize, or two seconds.

Points were allotted in each event as follows :—1st, 4 points ; 2nd, 2 points.

Events.—Old Soldiers.

Quarter mile race.—A. S. P. Kearney ("G"), 1st.

100 yards race.—A. S. P. Kearney* ("G"), 1st.

Half mile race.—A. C. H. Veneer ("H"), 1st.

Throwing the cricket ball.—Rifleman R. Graham ("F"), 1st.

300 yards drill order race.—A. C. T. Cox ("H"), 1st.

Long Jump.—A. C. T. Cox* ("H"), 1st.

One mile race.—Corporal H. Nailer ("H"), 1st.

Tug-of-war.—"F" Company beat "D" Company.

Young Soldiers.

Rifleman R. Lovell ("B"), 1st.

Rifleman R. Lovell* ("B"), 1st.

A. C. A. Turney ("D"), 1st.

Rifleman W. Plumridge ("D"), 1st.

Rifleman G. Nicholls ("E"), 1st.

Rifleman A. Silcox ("H"), 1st.

A. C. A. Turney* ("D"), 1st.

* Took 2nd prize and only allotted two points, having already won a 1st prize.

4TH BATTALION.

POLO.

VERY much in contrast to the winters we have had of late in Malta, that of 1907-8 was very fine, and we were able to play polo very regularly with very few stoppages caused by rain. We had twelve players in the Battalion, and including racing and driving ponies, officers in the Battalion owned more than fifty ponies. The only trouble has been the scarcity of players besides ourselves. As it was, we found quite half of the total number of players on the island.

In the Annual Tournament we succeeded in winning the Cup, which has now been won by the Regiment for four years in succession, the 1st Battalion winning in 1905 and 1906, and the 4th Battalion in 1907 and 1908.

Buxton commenced to get together a side soon after Christmas, and after trying Leslie and Hampton, finally settled down to Grant (1), Hargreaves (2), Leyland (3), and Buxton (Back). A second team was also formed and played regularly together, but experienced the worst of luck, Banbury and Cole being laid up within a few days of the Tournament, the former with a broken wrist, and the latter from emulating the feats of Dorando. Kennedy was not tried for either team as he went home before the Tournament to learn how to send C.I. at the Signalling School.

In the Tournament, the 1st Team drew the Navy 1st Team in the 1st Round and had a very good and close game. We started badly, as though we were pressing the whole of the 1st chukka we could not score. In the second, we had rather the best of the game but the Navy scored the first goal from a good run. In the third, things came off better for us and we got 3 goals, so that with the game 3 in our favour and having the best of the play, it looked a good thing for us. We did not do well in the next two periods, and the Navy getting 1 goal in each, equalized, leaving 1 chukka to go. In this we scored the requisite goal and thus won an exciting game. Our 2nd Team played the Staff, the Navy 2nd Team having scratched. It consisted of Howard No. 1, Harman No. 2, Hampton No. 3, and Leslie, Back. The match was played on a very windy day. Our side, considering that Nos. 1 and 2 had been brought in at the last moment, gave an exceedingly good account of themselves and were only beaten by 8 goals to 6, Leslie putting in a lot of good work at Back.

In the final, the 1st Team played the Staff. It was a good galloping game and we always had sufficiently the best of it to feel comfortable, eventually winning by 7 goals to 2. Directly after the match H.R.H. The Duchess of Connaught presented the Cup to Buxton, which we were especially pleased to win in the presence of the Colonel-in-Chief.

Now as to our prospects for next year. We expect to go to

Egypt in January, where we hear there are excellent grounds, and plenty of good polo ponies, though they are a good deal more expensive than here, so we are going to take nearly all our ponies with us, expecting to find the good ones up to the best in Cairo. We have got the Polo Club, to which many of us have subscribed for many years, started, and hope soon to help Officers to a great extent by it. Finally we have got plenty of young players, keen and likely to make into several good sides, if only we can get sufficient tournament practice. We all hope the 2nd Battalion will next year win the Inter-Regimental in India; "may their ponies keep sound and their eyes be straight."

CRICKET.

The Battalion reached the final round of the Governor's Cup and were then beaten by the Worcesters by 6 wickets. A similar fate befel the Battalion in the final of the Soldiers' Cup. "A" Company won the Company Cricket League.

The Battalion missed the services of Gilliat, but Moore-Gwyn quite filled his place, making several centuries, and took 70 wickets. Rifleman Trinder was as usual our chief bowler, and in the tie between "A" and "H" Companies scored 101.

In the Governor's Cup final, Howard made 80 runs and secured the local outfitter's prize—a bat—for the highest score.

Colonel Couper, Sloggett and Hargreaves were badly missed, being on leave most of the season, but Howard and Harman ably captained the team.

FOOTBALL.

SEASON 1907-8.

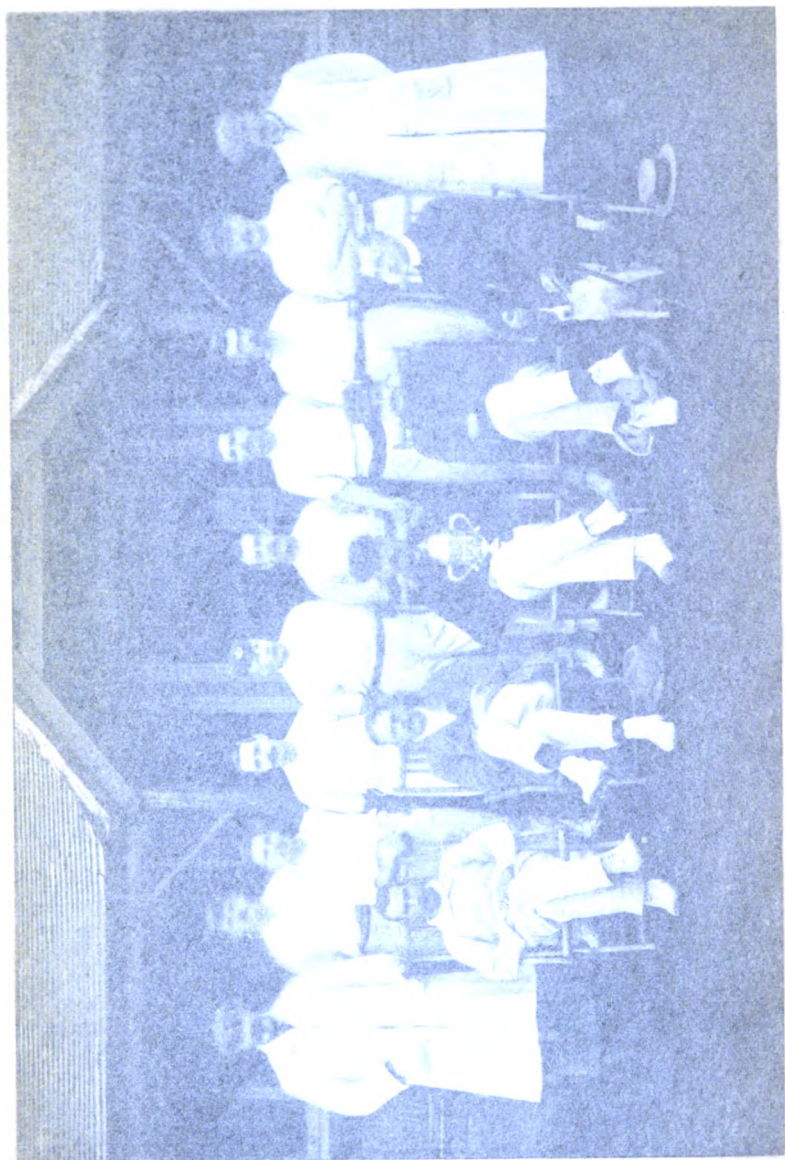
The Battalion Team fared pretty well in the Garrison last season, finishing up in the Garrison League, and reaching the semi-final of the Governor's Cup, when the Worcesters defeated them by the odd goal in seven.

We had two representatives in the Army v. Navy Match, viz., Riflemen Owen and Peek.

The Army won by 3 goals to love, Rifleman Owen scoring all three goals.

The Inter-Company Clock and Medals were won by "E" Company, closely followed by "C."

In the Second League "C" Company won quite easily. The winners of this League were presented with a prize from the Commanding Officer.



A team of students of the University of Chicago, 1900-1901. The team was composed of the following members: (standing) J. H. ... (seated) ...

RIFLE DEPÔT.

CRICKET, 1908.

THE cricket prospects in the early part of the year looked rather gloomy, as both Thesiger and Hollond had left us, but we were lucky enough to get Russell and Prittie to replace them; the former captained the team and his long experience (combined with his "googly" bowling) contributed very largely to the success of the team. There are two competitions here—a Thursday and a Saturday League, and we were fortunate enough to win both and became the holders of the Brodrick Challenge Cup.

At the end of the season a match was arranged—Rifle Depôt *v.* The Rest of the Leagues. This was won by the Depôt Team, which compiled 162 against their opponents' 97.

CRICKET MATCHES, 1908.

| DATE. | TEAM. | LEAGUE, ETC. | GROUND. | RESULT. |
|-------------|--------------------------|--------------|----------|---------|
| May 21 ... | St. Thomas ... | T. L. ... | Home ... | Won. |
| " 23 ... | St. Cross ... | S. L. ... | Away ... | Lost. |
| " 28 ... | Catholic Club ... | F. ... | Away ... | Won. |
| June 4 ... | Winchester Institute ... | F. ... | Away ... | Won. |
| " 6 ... | Catholic Club ... | F. ... | Away ... | Lost. |
| July 11 ... | Cathedral Athletic ... | S. L. ... | Home ... | Won. |
| " 23 ... | The Close ... | T. L. ... | Home ... | Won. |
| Aug. 1 ... | Winchester Workmen ... | S. L. ... | Home ... | Won. |
| " 3 ... | St. Cross ... | S. L. ... | Home ... | Won. |
| " 6 ... | Catholic Club ... | T. L. ... | Home ... | Won. |
| " 8 ... | Catholic Club ... | S. L. ... | Home ... | Won. |
| " 13 ... | Winchester Institute ... | T. L. ... | Home ... | Won. |
| " 15 ... | United Breweries ... | S. L. ... | Home ... | Won. |
| " 22 ... | Electricity Works ... | S. L. ... | Home ... | Won. |
| " 27 ... | Hant Depôt ... | T. L. ... | Home ... | Won. |

Won 13, Lost 2.

F. Friendlies. T. L. Thursday League. S. L. Saturday League.

FOOTBALL.

SEASON 1907-8.

We had a fairly successful season, playing 30 matches, winning 15, losing 11 and drawing 4.

In 1908 we played 17 of these before the season closed, winning four friendlies, two being against 3rd Battalion K.R.R.

We won 2 matches in the South Hants League and 4 in the Hants League.

This season we have beaten Romsey after a re-play for the Southampton Junior Cup; won 4 matches in the Thursday League and 6 friendlies.

RIFLEMAN S. M. SMITH.

RIFLEMAN Samuel Morter Smith was born 13 March 1881 at Great Yarmouth. He joined at the Dépôt on 24 February 1899, and went out to the South African War in March 1901 with the 4th Battalion Mounted Infantry Company under the late Captain Llewellyn Saunderson. He served in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, returning to England with the 4th Battalion at the end of 1902.

As regards his athletic performances, upon the termination of the war, when at Harrismith, Orange River Colony, he won the Heavy Weights in a Boxing Competition open to the Garrison.

In 1905, he won the "Answers" Great Physical Culture Competition for the best developed man within the space of four months. This competition was open to the world, and secured him £100.

Since joining the 2nd Battalion in India, he has won the Middle Weights Boxing Competition at Ranikhet, open to the 7th and 8th Divisions of the Northern Army; also at Chaubattia in November 1907 he won the Middle Weights Boxing Competition, open to the Garrisons of Chaubattia, Ranikhet and Naini Tal, and the Wrestling Competition (catch-weights).

In March 1908, at Lucknow, he won the Middle Weights Boxing Competition open to the whole of the Northern Army.

On 15 July 1908, he won a Wrestling Competition at Ranikhet, for which he got a medal.

37

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THE RIFLE BRIGADE CENTURY.

FINAL PAPER OF CORRIGENDA AND ADDENDA (to 31st May, 1905).

| | |
|----------|--|
| Page xi. | Line 17—for "divers" read "drivers." |
| " 20. | Name "Buller Coote"—for "slightly" (as stated in <i>London Gazette</i>) read "severely" wounded at Battle of Inkerman, and on p. 21 for "Dilham" read "Dilhorn." |
| " 32. | " "Clifford, Hon. Sir H. H."—between "F. D. C." etc., and "S. A. M., Z. W." insert "China M., 1857-8, with CA for Canton." |
| " 32. | " "Clonmell, Thos. Earl of"—insert next below name, "I. G. S. M.—N. W. F." |
| " 35. | " "Colville, A. E. W."—add in last column, "Was Chief Staff Officer, Egypt, 23rd September, 1904, to 1st April, 1905 when placed on h. p. on reduction of apt." |
| " 44. | " "de Mauley"—add, " <i>Canadian M.</i> , 1866." |
| " 45. | " "Deedes, Wm."—for "Sandling" read "Saltwood" Castle. |
| " 46. | " "Dillon Sir Martin"—for "K.G.B." read "G.C.B." |
| " 52. | " "Earle, C. W."—insert in last column, p. 53, "Aptd. Gentleman-at-Arms, 14th September, 1866," between "1864" and "Died." |
| " 54. | " "Egerton," etc., should run, "Grev-Egerton Sir Philip le Belward." For died "2nd" read "1st September, 1891." |
| " 54. | " "Egerton Rowland"—add, " <i>Canadian M.</i> , 1866." |
| " 56. | " "Elrington Frederick Robert"—insert, after "Robert," "C.B." |
| " 60. | " "Fergusson, Hy. Jas."—in last column, for "in New Zealand" read "at Temuka, South Island, New Zealand." |
| " 60. | " "Fergusson, R. Munro"—for "Fergusson" read "Ferguson." |
| " 64. | " "Forster, J. G."—in first column, for "fell" read "was severely wounded." |
| " 68. | " "Gardner, T. C."—in first column, after "Ferrol," add, "Wounded in action at San Pedro, Monte Video, 7th June, 1807." |
| " 78. | " "Hardinge, Hy."—in last column, delete "Bt." before "Lt.-Colonel;" and between "1880" and "Died," insert, "Aptd. Gentleman-at-Arms, 3rd February, 1863." |
| " 106. | " "MacDonald, P. M."—insert in last column, before "Local rank," etc., "Was Adj. 1st Royal Surrey Militia, 3rd March, 1854, to 23rd September, 1855." |
| " 114. | " "Middleton Henry Nicholson"—add, " <i>Canadian M.</i> , 1866." |
| " 116. | " "Molloy, J."—in last column, for "1868" (year of death) read "1867." |
| " 116. | Insert, between Names "Molloy John" and "Monck Hon. Richard"—"Monck H. N. (assumed in 1875 name of Middleton, which see)." |
| " 120. | Name "Newdigate-Newdegate, Sir E."—for "slightly" (as stated in <i>London Gazette</i>) read "severely" wounded at Battle of Inkerman, and in fourth column, after 1867, insert, "Aptd. to 2nd Brigade Depôt, 1st April, 1873; transferred to Rifle Depôt, 8th January, 1876." |
| " 123. | " "Norcott Sir William"—tenth line in last column should run, "Commandant 2nd Batt. R. B." |
| " 124. | " "Knighton-Blair-Oliphant" should run, "Kington-Blair-Oliphant." |
| " 130. | " "Pigot, R."—insert in third column, "30th May, 1905." |
| " 140. | " "Russell, Lord A. G."—for "Gordon" read "George." |
| " 144. | " "Shaw, Wm."—add in last column, "Died at Belvoir, Upper Swan River, West Australia, 5th May, 1862." |
| " 154. | " "Stephens, A. H., C.B."—in second column, after "1851," add "40th Regt.;" in third column, after "1854," add "40th Regt.;" aptd. to R. B., 9th August, 1854." |
| " 164. | " "Torrington, G. S. B. Lord"—insert in second column, "Ensign Unatt'd. Bengal Native Infy., 12th December, 1857; aptd. to R. B., 27th February, 1858." |
| " 166. | " "Tryon Henry"—insert below name, "F.C. (had he survived)," and entry in last column should run, "Killed when in command of 200 Riflemen in successful attack on Russian rifle-pits before Sebastopol," etc. |
| " 184. | " "Davies, W. H."—in second column, second line, read "3rd" for "4th" Batt. |
| " 185. | " "Knott, Jas."—in second column, first line, read "Rifle Depôt" for "4th" Batt. |
| " 188. | " "Bailey, J. J."—add to medals, "I. G. S. M. with Clasp, Perak Expedition," and "Af. M.—A. M." |
| " 190. | " "Maycock Francis Mellows"—eighth and ninth lines in second column should run, "Was Paymaster 1st Batt. R. B., 16th March, 1899, to 31st October, 1900." |
| " 204. | " "Turner, W. P."—in first column, insert below name, "Wounded in action at San Pedro, Monte Video, 7th June, 1807." |

Regimental Record, 1908.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE (THE PRINCE CONSORT'S OWN).

Rifle Depôt, Winchester.

"Copenhagen," "Monte Video," "Roleia," "Vimiera," "Corunna," "Busaco," "Barrosa," "Fuentes d'Onor," "Ciudad Rodrigo," "Badajoz," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Orthes," "Toulouse," "Peninsula," "Waterloo," "South Africa, 1846-7, 1851-2-3," "Alma," "Inkerman," "Sevastopol," "Lucknow," "Ashantee," "Ali Masjid," "Afghanistan, 1878-9," "Burma, 1885-87," "Khartoum," "South Africa, 1899-1902," "Defence of Ladysmith," "Relief of Ladysmith."

| | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1st Bn. | Holywood, <i>Belast.</i> | 3rd Bn. | Bordon. |
| 2nd ,, | Chaubattia. | 4th ,, | Multa (for Egypt). |
| Depôt and Record Office | | Winchester. | |
| Uniform.—Green. Facings.—Black. Agents.—Messrs. Cox & Co. | | | |

Colonel-in-Chief.

Field-Marshal H.R.H. Arthur W. P. A., Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Col. G. Gds. and A.S. Corps and Col.-in-Chief 6 Dns., High. L. I., and R. Dub. Fus., *Personal A.D.C. to the King.*

20May80

Colonels Commandant.

| | | |
|--|---------|----------|
| Dillon, Gen. Sir M., G.C.B., C.S.I. [R.] | 2nd Bn. | 20Feb.04 |
| | | 27May97 |
| Warren, Maj.-Gen. Sir A. F., K.C.B. | 1st Bn. | 11Jan.07 |
| Glyn, Lt.-Gen. J. P. C. [R.] | 4th Bn. | 18Jan.08 |
| Swaine, Maj.-Gen. L. V., C.B., C.M.G. | | |
| [R] | 3rd Bn. | 19Nov.08 |

Officer Commanding Rifle Depôt (also
Colonel in charge of Rifle Records)
Adjutant Rifle Depôt
Quarter-Master Rifle Depôt

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| Jenkins, Col. A. | 1July08 |
| Heriot-Maitland, Capt. J. D., D.S.O., Rif. Brig. | 16May06 |
| White, A. | 11Oct.05 |
| | 5May97 |
| | hon. capt. 22Aug.02 |

*Lt.-Colonels. (4)**Majors—contd.**Captains—contd.**Captains—contd.*

| | | | |
|---|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| 3Nicol, L. L. 15Oct.05 | 4Harman, G. M. N., D.S.O. 26June07 | 4Harington, J. 6Mar.01 | 1Pitt-Taylor, W. W., D.S.O. 23Jan.05 |
| 4Couper, V. A. 1Dec.05 | d. 3Henniker, C. H. C., Lord 16Dec.07 | c.o. Dawnay, H., D.S.O., p.s.c. 18Mar.01 | 2Dumaresq, H. W. 2Feb.05 |
| 2King-Salter, H. P., p.s.c. 7Nov.06 | c.o. V.C. Gough, J. E., p.s.c., A.D.C. 6May08 | t. Bernard, R. P. H. 30Apr.01 | t. Riddell, E. P. A. 24June08 |
| 1Fortescue, Hon. C. G., C.M.G., D.S.O., p.s.c. 16Dec.07 | s. Paley, G., p.s.c. 8July08 | 3Innes, J. A., D.S.O. 28May01 | s. Wollaston, F. H. A. 27Feb.05 |
| bt. col. 8July05 | 3Thresher, J. H. 18Sept.08 | s. Cunningham, Sir T. A. A. M., Bt., D.S.O., p.s.c. 18Jan.02 | 1Nugent F. H. 8Mar.05 |
| Major. 17Dec.99 | c.o. Bright, R. G. T., C.M.G. 19Dec.08 | m.c. Paley, A. T. 18Jan.02 | 4Isaac, J. E. V. 2June08 |
| (2nd in Command.) | | 1Stephens, G. E. B. 21Jan.02 | 1Apr.05 |
| 2Petre, H. C. 15Oct.05 | Captains. (26) | 2Harman, A. R., adjt. 22Jan.02 | s. Basset, W. F. 30May05 |
| 16Dec.99 | e.a. Boden, A. D. 16Dec.99 | t. Turner, E. A., D.S.O. 22Jan.02 | 4Helyar, M. H. 30May05 |
| Majors. (15) | D., D.S.O., adjt. Depôt 8Feb.00 | d. Grant, R. F. S., D.S.O. 8Mar.04 | 1Blacker, F. St. J. 1July05 |
| 1Radclyffe, C. E., D.S.O. 16Apr.03 | s. 4King, A. M. 13Apr.00 | s. Shawe, C. 1Apr.04 | 3Sturgis, H. R. 4Dec.05 |
| s. Shute, C. D., p.s.c. 4June04 | s. MacIachlan, R. C. 24Apr.00 | d. 2Seymour, W. W. 27Apr.04 | t. Lindsay G. M. 15Dec.06 |
| 2Biddulph, H. M., p.s.c. 10Sept.04 | 1Grogan, Sir E. I. B., Bt., p.s.c. 27June00 | s.c. Davies W. E. 29Apr.04 | s. Verney, R. 2Apr.08 |
| 29Nov.00 | (3) 1Rickman, S. H. 27July00 | 2Wood, D. 14May04 | 3Wilson, H. M. 2Apr.08 |
| 4Alexander, R. 5Apr.05 | (6) 3Bell, M. G. E. 9Aug.00 | 4Buxton, J. L. 14May04 | (5) 1Jenkinson, J. B. 6May08 |
| s. 3Thesiger, G. H., p.s.c. 15Oct.05 | 1Cox, P. G. A. 15Aug.00 | 4Solly-Flood, R. E. 28July04 | 2Dick-Cunyngham, G. A. 1May08 |
| bt. col. 29Nov.06 | bt. maj. 22Aug.02 | s. Gathorne-Hardy, Hon. N. C. 24June08 | 3Weld-Forester, Hon. E. A. C. 10May08 |
| m.c. Stephens, R. B., p.s.c. 1Dec.05 | t. Kennard, A. C. H., m.i. Salmon, G. N. 31Aug.00 | 2Bond, A. A. G. 15Dec.04 | 3Prittie, Hon. F. R. D. 16May08 |
| 29Nov.00 | s. Burnett-Stuart, J. W., D.S.O., p.s.c. 20Feb.01 | 2Powell, E. B. 23Jan.05 | 8Somerville, H. F. 8July08 |
| 1Knox, C. W. C. 6Dec.05 | 2Cooke, B. H. 20Feb.01 | | Lieutenants. (37) |
| 4Ross, H. D. 7Nov.06 | s.c. Holland, S. E. 20Feb.01 | | 8Spencer, J. A. W. 6Jan.02 |
| 8Long, S. C., p.s.c. 6Feb.07 | | | 4Hargreaves, A. K. 15Jan.02 |
| 29Nov.00 | | | |

| <i>Lieutenants—contd.</i> | <i>Lieutenants—contd.</i> | <i>2nd Lieutenants. (24)</i> | <i>2nd Lieuts.—contd.</i> |
|--|---|---|--|
| 3Buller, H. C., <i>adjt.</i> 18Jan.02 | c.o. Sladen, G. C. 8Mar.05 | 1Glyn, R. G. C. 8Mar.05 | 3Selby-Smyth, M. B. 16May08 |
| 3Meade-Waldo, E. R. 21Jan.02 | d. 2Pigot, R. 30May05 | 4Leyland, R. H. 20May05 | 1Lascelles, Hon. E. C. 10June08 |
| 1Brand, Hon. R. 22Jan.02 | 4Morris, T. H. P. 5July05 | 1Cookson, C. W. 20May05 | 4Bligh, Hon. N. G. 24June08 |
| 2Vivian, A. H. 22Jan.02 | 4Howard, H. R. M. 118Sept.05 | 4Richardson, H. S. C. 21June05 | (1)Stewart, W. R. 24June08 |
| 1Follett, R. S., <i>adjt.</i> 8Feb.02 | 4Hampton, H. S., <i>Lord</i> 4Dec.05 | 8Toynbee, G. P. R. 16Aug.05 | |
| 3Baring, T. E. 25June02 | 4Ritson, C. W. 24June08 | 4Cole, J. J. B. 16Aug.05 | |
| 4Burrowes, R. P. 21July02 | s. 2Scott, H. V. 28May06 | Leslie, N. J. B. 9Sept.05 | <i>Adjutants.</i> |
| 2Prescott-Westcarr, W. V. L. 1Apr.04 | c.o. 2Walpole, R. S. H. 17July06 | 3Hopwood, R. G. 29Nov.05 | 1Follett, R. S., <i>lt.</i> 17July06 |
| d. 2Starkey, J. H. 12Apr.04 | 1Bernard, D. J. C. K. 21July06 | 4Kennedy, P. A. 24Jan.06 | 3Buller, H. C., <i>lt.</i> 18Sept.07 |
| Gilliat, O. C. S. 12Apr.04 | 2Dimsdale, E. C. 26Sept.06 | 1Morgan-Grenville, Hon. R. G. G. (<i>Master</i> <i>of Kinloss</i>) 24Jan.06 | 2Harman, A. R., <i>capt.</i> 29Nov.07 |
| 1Pryce, H. B. M. 12Apr.04 | 1Leeke, R. H. 26Sept.06 | 1Torrington, G. M., <i>Visct.</i> 24Jan.06 | 4Sloggett, A. J. H., <i>lt.</i> 15Dec.07 |
| 1Lane, G. E. W. 29Apr.04 | 4Downes, O. C. 24June08 | 2Riley, H. L. 8Mar.06 | |
| 4Sloggett, A. J. H., <i>adjt.</i> 14May04 | 2Jones-Vaughan, H. T. C. 25June07 | 2Boyle, Hon. J. D. 16May06 | <i>Quartermasters.</i> |
| d. 4Prittle, Hon. H. C. 4July04 | 1Wingfield, Hon. M. A. 3July07 | 4Banbury, W. M. V. 28May06 | 3Davies, W. H., 9Nov.98 <i>hon. capt.</i> 9Nov.08 |
| r. de Moleyns, R. P. A. 28July04 | 2Whitaker, H. 15Sept.07 | 4Moore-Gwyn, H. G. 29Aug.06 | 1Morriah, W., <i>hon. lt.</i> 28Aug.01 |
| 8Ovey, D. 24Oct.04 | 1Liddell, G. W. 8Oct.07 | 4Fortescue, G. 29Aug.06 | 4Knott, J., <i>hon. lt.</i> 2May08 |
| 2Crosbie, J. P. G. 15Dec.04 | 2Burton, R. C. 15Dec.07 | 3Meysey-Thompson, Hon. C. H. M. 29Aug.06 | r. Morgan, E. E., <i>hon. lt.</i> 1July08 |
| 2Tod, A. A. 28Jan.05 | d. 1Brownlow, G. J. 2Apr.08 | 1Sutton-Nelthorpe, O. 6Oct.06 | 2Alldridge, J. H., <i>hon. lt.</i> 8Nov.05 |
| 2Ward, J. S. 2Feb.05 | 2Railston, H. G. M. 24Apr.08 | 3Fellowes, R. T. 19June07 | r. Walter, J., <i>hon. lt.</i> 10Feb.06 |
| 1Trafford, S. W. J. 27Feb.05 | 2Drummond, S. H. 8July08 | 3Parker, W. M. 19June07 | |
| | | 3Swan, C. F. T. 9Oct.07 | |

(Extract from *Official Monthly Army List*, January, 1909.)

REGIMENTAL STATE.

1 January, 1909.

| | Officers. | W. O. | Sergeants. | Buglers. | Corporals. | Riflemen. | Total N.C.O.'s and Men. |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-------|------------|----------|------------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| 1st Battalion, Belfast ... | 27 | 2 | 42 | 15 | 41 | 580 | 678 |
| 2nd Battalion, Shahjahanpur ... | 31 | 2 | 43 | 15 | 34 | 922 | 1,014 |
| 3rd Battalion, Bordon Camp ... | 24 | 2 | 43 | 13 | 41 | 750 | 847 |
| 4th Battalion, Malta (for Egypt) | 29 | 2 | 43 | 16 | 37 | 691 | 787 |
| Depôt, Winchester ... | 10 | — | 18 | 4 | 20 | 274 | 316 |
| Sub-Depôt, Woolwich ... | 4 | 2 | 44 | 18 | 12 | 31 | 105 |
| Staff and "Seconded" ... | 27 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Totals ... | 152 | 12 | 233 | 81 | 185 | 3,248 | 3,747 |

Making a GRAND TOTAL of 3,911 ALL RANKS.

ROLL OF OFFICERS OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE. 1909.

COLONEL-IN-CHIEF.

Field-Marshal H.R.H. Arthur W. P. A., *Duke of Connaught
and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I.,
G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Personal A.D.C. to the
King.*

1ST BATTALION (Belfast).

Colonel Commandant.

Major-General *Sir* A. F. Warren, *K.C.B.*

Commanding.

Brevet-Colonel *Hon.* C. G. Fortescue, *C.M.G., D.S.O.*

Company Commanders.

| | |
|--|----------------------------|
| Major C. E. Radclyffe, <i>D.S.O.</i> | Captain W. W. Pitt-Taylor, |
| Captain <i>Sir</i> E. I. B. Grogan, <i>Bt.</i> | <i>D.S.O.</i> |
| Brevet-Major P. G. A. Cox. | Captain F. H. Nugent. |
| Captain G. B. Byrne. | Captain F. St. J. Blacker. |
| Captain G. E. B. Stephens. | |

Lieutenants.

| | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| Hon. R. Brand. | S. W. J. Trafford. |
| R. S. Follett. | B. J. C. K. Bernard. |
| H. B. M. Pryce. | R. H. Leeke. |
| G. E. W. Lane. | G. W. Liddell. |

Second Lieutenants.

| | |
|---|----------------------------|
| R. G. C. Glyn. | Viscount G. M. Torrington. |
| C. W. Cookson. | O. Sutton-Nelthorpe. |
| Hon. R. G. G. Morgan-Grenville (<i>Master of Kinloss</i>). | Hon. E. C. Lascelles. |

Adjutant.

R. S. Follett, *Lieutenant.*

Quartermaster.

W. Morrish, *Hon. Lieutenant.*

2ND BATTALION (Shahjahanpur).

Colonel Commandant.

General Sir M. Dillon, G.C.B., C.S.I. [R.].

Commanding.

Lieut.-Colonel H. P. King-Salter.

Second in Command.

Major H. C. Petre.

Company Commanders.

Major H. M. Biddulph.

Captain E. B. Powell.

Captain B. H. H. Cooke.

Captain H. W. Dumaresq.

Captain C. E. Harrison.

Captain G. A. Dick-Cunyngham

Captain D. Wood.

Captain A. A. G. Bond.

Lieutenants.

W. V. L. Prescott-Westcarr.

E. C. Dimsdale.

J. P. G. Crosbie.

H. T. C. Jones-Vaughan.

A. A. Tod.

Hon. M. A. Wingfield.

J. S. Ward.

H. Whitaker.

R. Pigot.

R. C. Burton.

H. V. Scott.

H. G. M. Railston.

R. S. H. Walpole.

S. H. Drummond.

Second Lieutenants.

H. L. Riley.

R. T. Fellowes.

Hon. J. D. Boyle.

Adjutant.

A. R. Harman, Captain.

Quartermaster.

J. H. Alldridge, Hon. Lieutenant.

3RD BATTALION (Bordon).

*Colonel Commandant.*Major-General L. V. Swaine, *C.B., C.M.G.* [R.].*Commanding.*

Brevet.-Colonel L. L. Nicol.

Second in Command.

Major S. C. Long.

Company Commanders.

Major J. H. Thresher.

Captain *Hon.* E. A. C. Weld-Captain J. A. Innes, *D.S.O.*

Forester.

Captain F. H. A. Wollaston.

Captain *Hon.* F. R. D. Prittie.

Captain H. R. Sturgis.

Captain E. F. Somerville.

Captain H. M. Wilson.

Lieutenants.

J. A. W. Spencer.

T. E. Baring.

E. R. Meade-Waldo.

D. Ovey.

Second Lieutenants.

G. P. R. Toynbee.

W. M. Parker.

R. G. Hopwood.

C. F. T. Swan.

Hon. C. H. M. Meysey-Thompson.

M. B. Selby-Smyth.

W. R. Stewart.

R. T. Fellowes.

*Adjutant.*H. C. Buller, *Lieutenant.**Quartermaster.*W. H. Davies, *Hon. Captain.*

4TH BATTALION (Egypt).

Colonel Commandant.

Lieutenant-General J. P. C. Glyn [R.].

Commanding.

Brevet-Colonel V. A. Couper.

Second in Command.

Major R. Alexander.

Company Commanders.

Major H. D. Ross.

Captain J. L. Buxton.

Major G. M. N. Harman, D.S.O.

Captain R. E. Solly-Flood.

Captain A. M. King.

Captain J. E. V. Isaac.

Captain J. Harington.

Captain M. H. Helyar.

Lieutenants.

A. K. Hargreaves.

H. R. M. Howard.

A. H. Vivian.

Lord Hampton.

R. P. Burrowes.

C. W. Ritson.

T. H. P. Morris.

O. C. Downes.

Second Lieutenants.

R. H. Leyland.

W. M. V. Banbury.

H. S. C. Richardson.

H. G. Moore-Gwyn.

J. J. B. Cole.

G. Fortescue.

P. A. Kennedy.

Hon. N. G. Bligh.

*Adjutant.*A. J. H. Sloggett, *Lieutenant.**Quartermaster.*J. Knott, *Hon. Lieutenant.*

DEPÔT (Winchester).

Commanding and Officer in Charge of Rifle Records.

Colonel A. E. Jenkins.

Major.

Lord C. H. C. Henniker (3rd Bn.).

Captains.

R.F.S. Grant, D.S.O. (4th Bn.). W. W. Seymour (2nd Bn.).

Lieutenants.

J. H. Starkey (2nd Bn.) C. M. Davies (3rd Bn.).
Hon. H. C. O'C. Prittie (4th Bn.) G. J. Brownlow (1st Bn.).
Bn.).

Adjutant.

J. D. Heriot-Maitland, D.S.O., Captain.

Quartermaster.

A. White, Hon. Captain.

SUB-DEPÔT (Woolwich).*Major.*

C. W. C. Knox (1st Bn.).

*Captains.*M. G. E. Bell (3rd Bn.). J. B. Jenkinson (1st Bn.).

EXTRA-REGIMENTALLY EMPLOYED.

(In order of Regimental Seniority.)

Major C. D. Shute, Staff Officer for Coast Defences, Scottish Command, Edinburgh.

Major and Brevet-Colonel G. H. Thesiger, Assistant Military Secretary to Commander-in-Chief, Ireland, Royal Hospital, Dublin.

Major R. B. Stephens, Commander of Company of Gentlemen Cadets, Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

Major and Brevet-Colonel J. E. Gough, **V.C.**, A.D.C., Inspector-General, King's African Rifles, Nairobi, East Africa.

Major G. Paley, General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, War Office.

Major R. G. T. Bright, *C.M.G.*, Chief British Commissioner on the Uganda-Congo Boundary Commission, Colonial Office, London.

Captain A. D. Boden, Adjutant, 3rd (Reserve) Battalion Shropshire Light Infantry, Shrewsbury.

Captain C. V. N. Percival, Egyptian Army.

Captain R. C. Maclachlan, Adjutant, Officers Training Corps, Oxford.

Captain S. H. Rickman, 1st Battalion Northern Nigerian Regiment, Zungeru.

Captain A. C. H. Kennard, Adjutant, 5th Battalion County of London Regiment, 130, Bunhill Row, London.

Captain G. N. Salmon, Second-in-Command, 5th Battalion Mounted Infantry, Standerton, Transvaal.

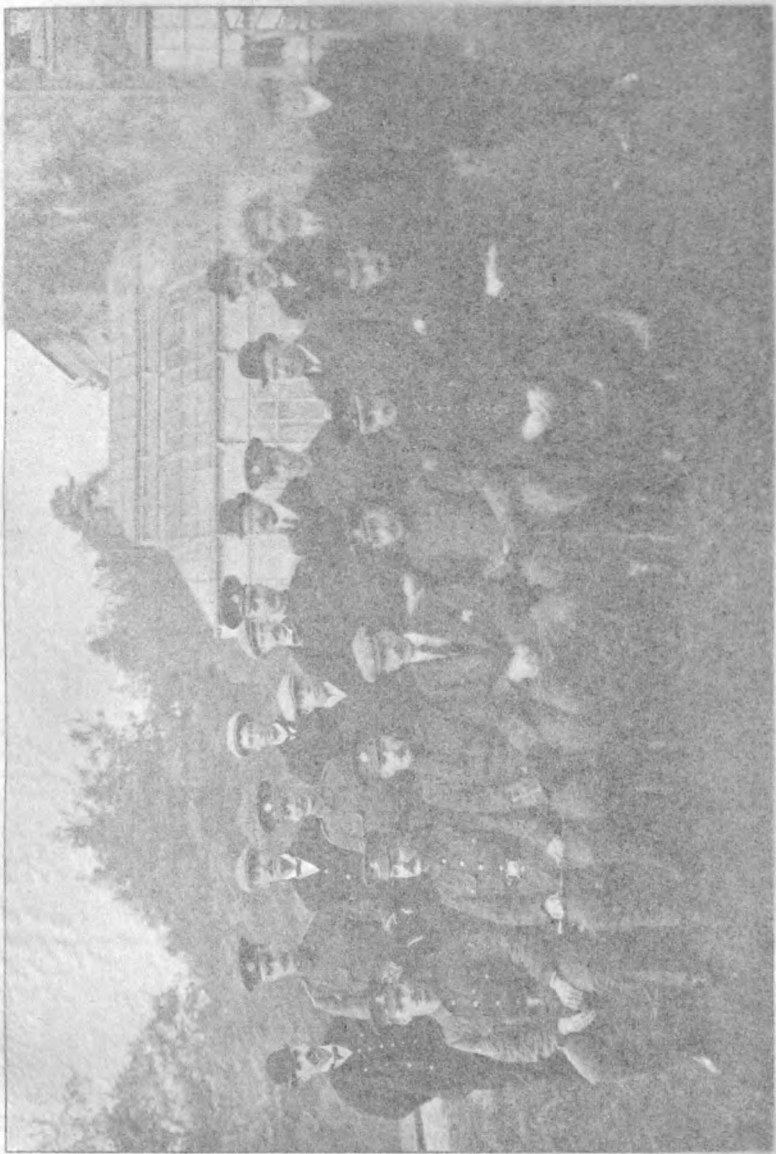
Captain J. T. Burnett-Stuart, *D.S.O.*, General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, War Office.

Captain *Hon.* H. Dawnay, *D.S.O.*, Staff-Officer to Inspector-General King's African Rifles, Nairobi, East Africa.

Captain R. P. H. Bernard, Adjutant, 10th Battalion County of London Regiment, 207, Harrow Road, W.

Captain *Sir* T. A. A. Cuninghame, *Bart.*, *D.S.O.*, Staff Captain, 5th Division, Curragh.

Rfm. Gaskin, 3rd Bn. Rfm. Tuckey, 2nd Bn. Rfm. Webb, 1st Bn. Rfm. Bailey, 3rd Bn. Rfm. Harris, 3rd Bn.
 Rfm. Ford, 3rd Bn. Rfm. Selter, 3rd Bn. Rfm. Williams, 3rd Bn. Rfm. Riches, 3rd Bn. Rfm. Warne, 2nd Bn.
 Capt. A. Paley, R.M.C. Sgt. Andrews, 3rd Bn. Capt. W. E. Davies, S.C. Mr. Hawkins.



Staff Sgt. Wombwell, 2nd Bn. Lt. & Qr. Mr. J. G. East, R.M.C.
 Maj. R. E. Stephens, Brig. Gen. H. W. Jones, S.C. Lt. Col. Hon. G. B. Morris, S.C. Capt. S. E. H. Smith, R.M.C.
 R.M.C.

PAST AND PRESENT RIFLEMEN

SERVING AT ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE AND STAFF COLLEGE, 1901

- Captain A. T. Paley, Officer of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, Royal Military College, Sandhurst.
- Captain B. A. Turner, *D.S.O.*, Adjutant, 27th Battalion County of London Regiment.
- Captain *Hon.* N. C. Gathorne-Hardy, A.D.C. to Governor and Commander-in-Chief of New Zealand, Wellington, New Zealand.
- Captain E. P. A. Riddell, Adjutant, 7th (Reserve) Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, Alnwick.
- Captain W. F. Basset, A.D.C. to Commander-in-Chief in India, Calcutta.
- Captain G. M. Lindsay, Adjutant, 17th Battalion County of London Regiment, 66, Tredegar Road, Bow, E.
- Captain R. Verney, A.D.C. to Governor of Queensland, Brisbane.
- Lieutenant O. C. S. Gilliat, A.D.C. to Governor of Western Australia, Perth.
- Lieutenant R. P. A. de Moleyns, Adjutant, 6th (Reserve) Battalion, Woolwich.
- Lieutenant G. C. Sladen, 1st Battalion King's African Rifles, Zomba, Nyasaland.
- Lieutenant S. A. Sherston, 1st Battalion Southern Nigeria Regiment, Calabar.
- 2nd Lieutenant N. J. B. Leslie, A.D.C. to General Officer Commanding in Egypt, Cairo.
-

AT THE STAFF COLLEGE.

- Captain S. E. Hollond.
- Captain W. E. Davies.
-

RECORD, 1908.

1ST BATTALION.

2 January, 1908.—Mounted Infantry section, 32 N.C.O.'s and Rifleman under 2nd Lieutenant G.M.B. Viscount Torrington rejoined from Longmoor on completion of course.

3 January.—Captain Sir T. A. A. M. Cuninghame, Bart., D.S.O., posted.

22 January.—Captain W. E. Davies, seconded whilst a Student at the Staff College.

28 January.—2nd Lieutenant G. J. Brownlow, posted to Rifle Depôt for a tour of duty.

29 January.—General Lord Grenfell, G. C. B., G.C.M.C., Commanding-in-Chief the Forces in Ireland, visited Holywood and inspected the Battalion.

1 February.—A party of 59 recruits joined from Rifle Depôt. Captain Sir T. A. A. M. Cuninghame, Bart., D.S.O., joined.

7 February.—Thirty-nine N.C.O.'s and Riflemen joined from the 2nd Battalion on posting to home establishment.

18 February.—Major P. G. A. Cox, attached to Battalion.

19 February.—Six N.C.O.'s and Riflemen for 2nd Battalion, and 130 Riflemen for 4th Battalion, embarked at Southampton per H. T. *Fewa*, under command of Captain G. F. B. Hankey, K.R.R.C.

21 February.—A party of 100 recruits joined from Rifle Depôt.

22 February.—Major L. F. Green-Wilkinson joined the Battalion.

28 February.—The Battalion mobilized Headquarters and four Companies for Home defence, and was inspected by Major-General Sir H. O. Plumer, K.C.B., Commanding 5th Division.

29 March.—Lieutenant Hon. M. A. Wingfield, exchanged with Lieutenant S. W. J. Trafford, 2nd Battalion.

8 April.—Major-General Sir H. O. Plumer, K.C.B., inspected Companies at training and musketry.

21 April.—Captain Sir T. A. A. M. Cuninghame, Bart., D.S.O., appointed Staff Captain, 5th Division.

23 April.—Twenty Riflemen posted to Rifle Depôt for duty.

1 May.—Lieutenant Hon. E. Weld-Forester posted on absorption.

10 May.—Lieutenant G. A. Dick-Cunyngham promoted Captain in succession to Brevet-Colonel G. H. Thesiger. Lieutenant Hon. E. Weld-Forester promoted Captain, *vice* Captain C. Shawe, seconded.

13 May.—Brevet-Major P. G. A. Cox posted to Battalion.

16 May.—A party of 41 recruits joined from Rifle Depôt. Major-General Sir H. S. G. Miles, K.C.B., C.V.O., Q.M.G., to the Forces, visited Holywood and inspected the Barracks.

2 June.—Captain J. B. Jenkinson posted on promotion.

29 June.—A party of 5 Officers, 153 N.C.O.'s and Riflemen, proceeded to Ballykinlar Camp, under Captain W. W. Pitt-Taylor, D.S.O., for marksmen's practices.

4 July.—The Battalion proceeded to Ballykinlar Camp for Battalion Training and Field Firing.

8 July.—Captain G. A. Dick-Cunyngham posted to 2nd Battalion on promotion. Captain Hon. E. Weld-Forester posted to 3rd Battalion on promotion.

15 July.—2nd Lieutenant Hon. E. C. Lascelles joined on first appointment.

17 July.—Battalion inspected at Training by Major-General Sir H. O. Plumer, K.C.B. Commanding 5th Division.

1 August.—Battalion returned to Holywood on completion of Battalion training.

4 August.—2nd Lieutenants Hon. N. G. Bligh and W. R. Stewart attached to Battalion on first appointment.

7 August.—A party of 76 recruits joined from Rifle Depôt.

10 August.—Captain D. Wood exchanged with Captain G. B. Byrne, 2nd Battalion.

14 August.—Annual inspection of Battalion by Brigadier-General A. Wilson, C.B., Commanding 15th Brigade.

1 September.—2nd Lieutenant Hon. N. G. Bligh posted to 4th Battalion.

7 September.—Battalion proceeded by rail to Dublin to take part in Brigade and Divisional Manœuvres.

19 September.—Battalion returned to Holywood, Manœuvres suspended owing to severe weather.

30 September.—Fifteen Riflemen posted to Rifle Sub-Depôt for duty.

1 October.—Brevet-Major P. G. A. Cox appointed to Command a Battalion of Mounted Infantry at Longmoor for four months.

6 October.—2nd Lieutenant W. R. Stewart posted to 3rd Battalion.

15 October.—A draft of 104 N.C.O.'s and Riflemen, under Command of Captain G. A. Dick-Cunyngham, embarked per H. T. *Rewa* at Southampton for 2nd Battalion.

19 October.—A party of 58 recruits joined from Rifle Depôt.

23 October.—Captain Sir E. I. B. Grogan, Bart., joined.

2 November.—Major C. W. C. Knox, posted to Rifle Sub-Depôt, Woolwich, for a tour of duty. Battalion inspected by General The Right Hon. Sir N. G. Lyttelton, G.C.B., Commanding-in-Chief The Forces in Ireland.

9 November.—Captain G. E. B. Stephens attached to Battalion pending absorption.

12 November.—The following is the Annual Inspection report of the Battalion :—

The General Officer Commanding 15th Brigade reports:—"Battalion training carried out in a practical manner. Field firing practices very well performed. The discipline is good, Battalion well trained and fit for active service."

General Officer Commanding 5th Division reports:—"The Battalion is in a very efficient state and fit in every respect for active service. In the field they are very quick and smart, and have been well trained."

The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief remarks:—"A very satisfactory report from all points of view, Musketry in particular. The Battalion did very well at the Curragh Rifle Meeting."

20 November.—Captain G. E. B. Stephens posted on absorption.

3 December.—The following are the remarks by the Commandant School of Signalling on the Annual Inspection of Signallers of the Battalion:—"Very satisfactory, showing marked improvement since the previous year. The men appear to have been well taught and to be excellent operators."

16 December.—Captain J. B. Jenkinson posted to Rifle Sub-Depôt, Woolwich, for a tour of duty.

19 December.—Major L. F. Green-Wilkinson retired on retired pay.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergeant-Major L. Eastmead.

Bandmaster C. H. Barry.

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Small.

Orderly-Room-Sergeant, Quartermaster-Sergeant M. Trippas.

Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry, Colour-Sergeant H. J. Churcher.

Sergeant-Bugler G. Pipe.

Sergeant-Master-Cook E. McLeash.

Pioneer-Sergeant J. Morrison.

Band-Sergeant, Acting-Sergeant G. Dimond.

Orderly-Room Clerk, Sergeant E. Coates.

Officers'-Mess Sergeant P. Shaw.

Sergeant-Master Tailor T. Donovan.

Armourer-Sergeant F. Middleton.

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

"A" Company, W. Tayler.

"B" Company, R. Jackson.

"C" Company, W. H. Wombwell.

"D" Company, H. J. Hyett.

"E" Company, A. Boon.

"F" Company, A. Smyth.

"G" Company, C. Hunt.

"I" Company, A. Beer.

WAR MEDALS IN POSSESSION.

| Rank. | In Possession of— | | | | Total Number of Medals in Battalion |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|------|--------|-------|---|
| | One. | Two. | Three. | Four. | |
| Officers | 7 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 31 |
| Warrant and N.C.O.'s | 29 | 33 | 8 | 8 | 151 |
| Riflemen | 12 | 23 | — | 3 | 70 |

OTHER MEDALS.

Distinguished Conduct in the Field.

Colour-Sergeant A. Smyth.

Sergeant P. Shaw.

Sergeant J. Coyne.

Colour-Sergeant A. W. Beer.

Long Service and Good Conduct.

Sergeant-Major L. Eastmead.

Bandmaster C. Barry.

Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Small.

Quartermaster-Sergeant M. Trippas.

Colour-Sergeant A. Beer.

Sergeant W. Whyman.

Sergeant W. Harding.

Sergeant G. Pipe.

Sergeant W. Killeen.

Life-Saving.

Rifleman P. Perry.

NUMBER IN POSSESSION OF GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| One Good Conduct Badge | 142 |
| Two Good Conduct Badges | 84 |
| Three Good Conduct Badges | 13 |
| Four Good Conduct Badges | 12 |
| Five Good Conduct Badges | 1 |
| Total | 252 |

TABLE SHOWING INCREASE AND DECREASE OF THE BATTALION
DURING THE YEAR.

| | N.C.O.'s | | Riflemen. | | Total. |
|---|----------|-----|-----------|-----|--------|
| On Strength, 1 January, 1908 | 141 | ... | 521 | ... | 662 |
| Total Increase | 23 | ... | 393 | ... | 416 |
| Total Decrease | 20 | ... | 377 | ... | 397 |
| On Strength, 31st December, 1908 | 144 | ... | 537 | ... | 681 |

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES

(Obtained during the year).

1st Class, 5; 2nd Class, 21; 3rd Class, 95.

TOTAL IN POSSESSION OF EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

1st Class, 24; 2nd Class, 195; 3rd Class, 221.

CERTIFICATES.

The following numbers are in possession of the Certificates shown:—

| | | | Officers. | Warrant and N.C.O.'s. | Riflemen. |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|-----------|--------------------------|-----------|
| Musketry | ... | ... | 19 | 18 | — |
| Signalling | ... | ... | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| School of Military Engineers | ... | ... | — | 7 | — |
| Gymnastic | ... | ... | — | 8 | 1 |
| Transport... | ... | ... | 4 | 6 | 19 |
| Swimming | ... | ... | — | 71 | 98 |
| Cycling | ... | ... | — | 10 | 30 |
| | | | Total | 123 | 149 |

DEATHS, 1908.

| Regimental No. | Rank and Name. | Station. | Cause. |
|-------------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| 601 | Rifleman C. Lynch | Holywood | Pneumonia |
| 2454 | Rifleman S. Fairhead | Belfast | Cerebro-spinal fever |
| 6126 | Rifleman J. Leaver | Ballykinlar | Drowning |
| 1883 | Rifleman A. Mallard | Newport, I.W. | — |

2ND BATTALION.

15 December, 1907.—2nd Lieutenant R. C. Burton promoted Lieutenant.

18 December.—Lieutenant H. V. Scott posted from 4th Battalion.

21 December.—Captain A. A. G. Bond posted from 4th Battalion.

6 January, 1908.—The Battalion was inspected by Major-General J. Spens, C.B., Commanding the Bareilly Brigade, and on the following day.

15 January.—One hundred and sixteen N.C.O.'s and Riflemen embarked per H.T. *Rewa* for England to discharge Reserve, &c.

16 January.—Lieutenant H. V. Scott joined the Battalion.

18 February.—Four Sergeants, 2 boys posted from 1st Battalion, Holywood.

27 February.—Sixty Riflemen posted from 4th Battalion, Malta.

29 February.—Exchange between Lieutenant S. W. J. Trafford and Lieutenant Hon. M. A. Wingfield, from 1st Battalion. Approved by War Office.

1 March.—Captain A. A. G. Bond joined the Battalion.

15 March.—Four Sergeants, 59 Riflemen, and 2 boys joined the Battalion from 1st and 4th Battalions; 1 Rifleman accidentally killed on board H.T. *Rewa*, 28 February, 1908.

2 April.—Headquarters, "A," "C," and "D" Companies, Signallers, Machine Gun Detachment and Draft, left Shahjahanpur for Chaubattia.

3 April.—"B," "E," "G," and "H" Companies and Band, under Captain W. W. Seymour, left Shahjahanpur for Chaubattia, leaving "F" Company on Detachment.

8 April.—Headquarters and first party arrived Chaubattia.

9 April.—Second party arrived Chaubattia.

22 April.—2nd Lieutenant H. G. M. Railston promoted Lieutenant.

5 May.—Major F. G. Talbot, D.S.O., retires from the Service on retired pay.

2 July.—Captain G. A. Dick-Cunyngham posted from 1st Battalion, *vice* Major Talbot.

8 July.—2nd Lieutenant S. H. Drummond promoted Lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant H. F. Somerville.

1 October.—Exchange between Lieutenant A. H. Vivian to 4th Battalion, and 2nd Lieutenant R. T. Fellowes, from 3rd Battalion to 2nd Battalion, sanctioned. One Sergeant, 2 Corporals, and 40 Riflemen embarked at Karachi on H.T. *Rohilla* for England, to discharge Reserve, &c.

15 October.—A draft of 1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal, 100 Riflemen, and 3 boys, joined the Battalion from the 1st Battalion.

25 October.—Captain D. Wood joined Battalion from the 1st Battalion.

5 November.—Captain W. W. Seymour and Lieutenant J. H. Starkey taken on *depôt* strength for duty, *vice* Captain G. B. Byrne and Lieutenant A. H. Vivian.

9 November.—Headquarters, with "B," "D," "E," "G," and "H" Companies, under Major H. C. Petre, left Chaubattia.

10 November.—"A," "C," and "H" Companies, Band, and Machine Guns, under Captain C. E. Harrison, left Chaubattia.

13 November.—First party arrived Ranibagh Camp.

14 November.—Second party arrived Ranibagh Camp, where the Battalion concentrated, preparatory for march to Pur, to take part in 7th (Meerut) Divisional Manœuvres.

16 November.—Battalion marched out 8 Officers, 686 Rank and File, marching *via* Moradabad and Bijnor.

30 November.—Battalion arrived Pur Camp, having done 163 miles in 14 days.

14 December.—2nd Lieutenant R. T. Fellowes joined Battalion from 3rd Battalion.

19 December.—Eleven Officers, 674 Rank and File entrained at Roorkee, arriving Shahjahanpur same night.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergeant-Major J. H. Eastwood.
Bandmaster G. W. Salter.

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergeant A. J. Hodgson.
Orderly-Room Sergeant, Quartermaster-Sergeant E. F. S. Pickering.
Sergeant-Bugler J. Doulton.
Sergeant Master-Cook E. A. Roper.
Pioneer-Sergeant G. Durley.
Band-Sergeant H. Bellringer.
Orderly-Room Clerk, Sergeant R. Osborn.
Officers' Mess-Sergeant, Sergeant F. W. Barber.
Armourer-Sergeant, Staff-Sergeant J. S. Darby.

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

"A" Company, W. Marshall.
"B" Company, W. Fitzgerald.
"C" Company, W. Dickinson.
"D" Company, C. Morgan.
"E" Company, M. J. Carey.
"F" Company, F. A. Williams.
"G" Company, W. Halloran.
"H" Company, E. A. Pauly.

WAR MEDALS IN POSSESSION.

| Rank. | In Possession of— | | | | | Total Number of Medals in Battalion. |
|----------------------|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--|
| | One. | Two. | Three. | Four. | Five. | |
| Officers | 8 ... | 4 ... | 3 ... | 1 ... | — | 16 |
| Warrant and N.C.O.'s | 24 ... | 17 ... | 4 ... | 19 ... | 3 | 67 |
| Riflemen | 118 ... | 14 ... | 4 ... | 8 ... | — | 144 |
| | | | | | | <hr/> 227 |

OTHER MEDALS.

Distinguished Conduct in the Field.

Sergeant-Major J. H. Eastwood.
Colour-Sergeant J. Archer.
Colour-Sergeant F. A. Williams.
Colour-Sergeant W. Dickinson.
Sergeant C. Hitchcock.

Long Service and Good Conduct.

Sergeant-Major J. H. Eastwood.
 Bandmaster G. W. Salter.
 Quartermaster-Sergeant A. J. Hodgson.
 Colour-Sergeant J. Archer.
 Pioneer-Sergeant G. W. Durley.
 Sergeant W. Robinson.
 Sergeant G. Bartram.
 Rifleman J. H. Devlin.

TABLE SHOWING INCREASE AND DECREASE OF THE BATTALION
 DURING THE YEAR.

| | | | N.C.O.'s | Riflemen. | Total. |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|----------|-----------|--------|
| On Strength, 1 January, 1908 | ... | ... | 83 | 1010 | 1093 |
| Total Increase | ... | ... | 6 | 168 | 174 |
| Total Decrease | ... | ... | 14 | 184 | 198 |
| On Strength, 31 December, 1908 | ... | ... | 75 | 994 | 1069 |

NUMBER IN POSSESSION OF GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| One Good Conduct Badge | ... | ... | 365 |
| Two Good Conduct Badges | ... | ... | 309 |
| Three Good Conduct Badges | ... | ... | 12 |
| Four Good Conduct Badges | ... | ... | 9 |
| Total | ... | ... | 695 |

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES

(Obtained during year).

1st Class, 3; 2nd Class, 32; 3rd Class, 52.

TOTAL IN POSSESSION OF EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

1st Class, 32; 2nd Class, 248; Third Class, 377.

CERTIFICATES.

The following numbers are in possession of the certificates shown:—

| | | | Officers. | Warrant and N.C.O.'s. | Riflemen. |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----------|--------------------------|-----------|
| Musketry | ... | ... | 19 | 17 | — |
| Signalling | ... | ... | 7 | 5 | — |
| Military Engineering | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | — |
| Gymnastics | ... | ... | — | 9 | 2 |
| Transport... | ... | ... | 2 | 8 | 20 |
| Telegraphy | ... | ... | — | 2 | 13 |
| Supply Duties | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Swimming | ... | ... | — | 14 | 80 |

DEATHS, 1908.

| Regimental No. | Rank and Name. | Station. | Cause. |
|----------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------|
| 8296 | A.-Corporal W. J. Page | Shahjahanpur | Pneumonia |
| 8016 | Rifleman J. Martin | Shahjahanpur | Measles |
| 8860 | Rifleman H. F. Cooke | Shahjahanpur | Tubercle of lung |
| 8334 | Sergeant J. C. P. Cobon | Shahjahanpur | Malaria |
| 8633 | Rifleman E. Bryer | Ranikhet | Enteric fever |

3RD BATTALION.

15 January, 1908.—A draft of 49 Recruits joined the Battalion from the Rifle Depôt.

18 January.—Lieutenant-General Sir H. R. L. Newdigate, K.C.B., Colonel Commandant of the Battalion, died.

2 February.—A draft of 26 Recruits joined the Battalion from the Rifle Depôt.

12 February.—Captain R. C. Maclachlan, Rifle Brigade, to be Adjutant 1st V.B. Oxford Light Infantry, dated 1 February, 1908.

19 February.—A draft of 91 Riflemen under command of Major E. Northey, K.R.R., left Devonport for Southampton, and there embarked on H.T. *Rewa* for Malta to join the 4th Battalion.

21 February.—A draft of 25 Recruits joined the Battalion from the Rifle Depôt.

28 February.—General Sir Godfrey Clerk, K.C.V.O., C.B., gazetted Colonel Commandant of the Battalion *vice* General Sir H. R. L. Newdigate deceased.

29 February.—A draft of 25 Recruits joined the Battalion from the Rifle Depôt.

18 February.—Captain R. C. Maclachlan seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers.

25 April.—Major Lord Henniker proceeded to the Rifle Depôt, Winchester, for a tour of duty.

14 May.—Captain Hon. H. Dawnay posted to the Battalion.

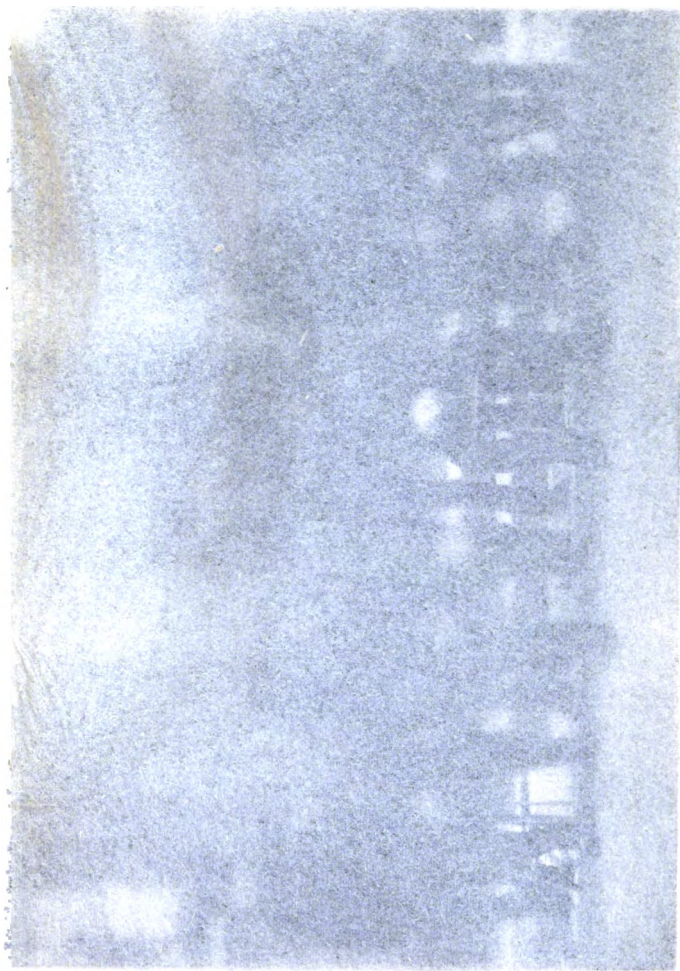
21 May.—Captain C. Shawe to be A.D.C. to General Sir N. G. Lyttelton, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, Ireland. Lieutenant H. M. Wilson to be Captain *vice* R. Verney, seconded for service on the Staff.

26 May.—2nd Lieutenant M. B. Selby-Smyth posted to the Battalion on first appointment.

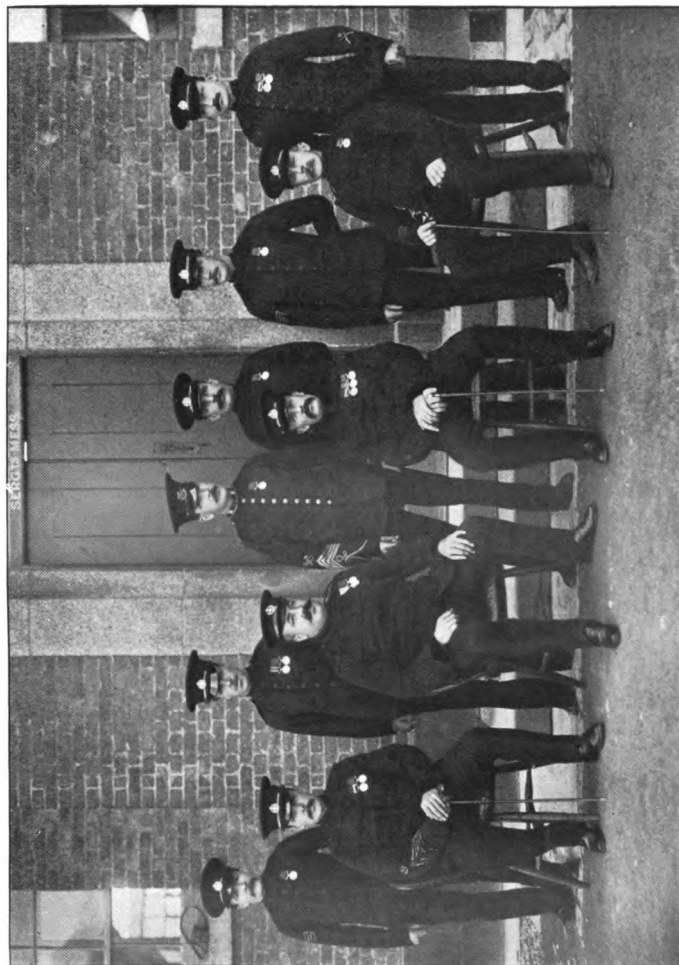
5 June.—The Battalion attended the funeral of the late General Sir Redvers Buller, V.C., Colonel Commandant 1st Battalion K.R.R., at Crediton.

11 June.—Captain C. Shawe seconded for service on the Staff.

15 June.—Lieutenant D. Ovey rejoined from the Rifle Depôt.



Sgt. Quar
A
Sgt. Major A
ATTALION
LINE



Sgt. Master Tailor
R. Ware.

Rfm.
J. Bartholomew.
Sgt. Bugler G. Lemon.

Armr. Qmr.-Sgt.
A. Blair.
Sgt. Major A. E. Ayers.

Qmr. Sgt. (O.R.S.) F. Garneys.
A/Sgt.
C. Weir.

Col.-Sgt.
F. French.

3rd BATTALION.

W.O.'s, N.C.O.'s AND RIFLEMEN IN POSSESSION OF MEDAL FOR LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT, 1908.

Lieutenant C. M. Davies proceeded to the Rifle Depot for a tour of duty.

2 July.—Captain Hon. E. A. C. Weld-Forester posted to the Battalion on promotion.

13 July.—Major and Brevet-Colonel W. N. Congreve, V.C., M.V.O., from the Rifle Brigade to be Lieutenant-Colonel half-pay, dated 8 July, 1908. Brevet-Colonel W. N. Congreve, half-pay, to be Colonel, dated 8 July, 1908.

18 July.—A draft of 58 Recruits joined from the Rifle Depot.

25 July.—The Battalion was inspected in barracks by Brigadier-General Grove, C.B., Commanding 8th Infantry Brigade, who at the conclusion of the inspection expressed his entire satisfaction with all he had seen.

29 July.—Battalion marched to Willsworthy on Dartmoor, a distance of twenty-three miles, and encamped there for Brigade training.

3 August.—Battalion left Willsworthy and proceeded by route march to Exeter, halting for the night at Moreton-Hampstead.

4 August.—Battalion entrained at Exeter, arrived at Gillingham the same day, and proceeded by route-march to Parkhouse Camp, Salisbury Plain, arriving on 11 August, having halted at Gillingham, Mere, Fonthill Bishop, and Wylke.

5 August.—Captain Hon. H. Dawnay seconded for service under the Colonial Office and struck off the strength of the Battalion.

5 September.—The Battalion returned from Salisbury Plain, by train, to its station at Devonport.

10 September.—Major J. H. Thresher posted to the Battalion.

23 September.—Extract from the Signalling Report of the Battalion, 1908. Remarks by Inspecting Officer: "The signallers appear to have been very well instructed. The style of sending with flag and semaphore was particularly good, but in lamps there appeared to be a great inclination to cut or add dots. Writing was good and messages clean. More instruction in map reading seems necessary. N.C.O.'s were good in flag and semaphore drill instruction, and the men showed good form." Remarks by Commandant School of Signalling: "A satisfactory report. The general results show that work above the average standard was submitted, and that the men have been well trained."

30 September.—The Battalion, strength as under, left Devonport and proceeded by train to Bordon Camp on change of station. Lieutenant-Colonel L. L. Nicol was in command. Officers 23. W.O.'s 2. N.C.O.'s and Riflemen, 672.

5 October.—The Battalion was inspected by Brigadier-General F. Hammersley, C.B., Commanding the troops at Bordon. A draft of 55 Recruits arrived from the Rifle Depot.

7 October.—2nd Lieutenant R. T. Fellowes transferred to the 2nd Battalion. 2nd Lieutenant W. R. Stewart posted to the Battalion.

27 October.—Lieutenant H. F. Somerville to be Captain, dated 8 July, 1908.

2 November.—Captain H. F. Somerville posted to the Battalion.

6 November.—Major S. C. Long posted to the Battalion.

13 November.—Captain R. E. Solly-Flood attached to the Battalion pending absorption. Captain C. H. G. Mansfield Clarke, M.V.O., retires on retired pay, dated 11 November, 1908. Lieutenant and Quartermaster W. H. Davies is granted the rank of Captain, dated 9 November, 1908.

18 November.—General Sir Godfrey Clerk, K.C.V.O., C.B., Colonel Commandant of the Battalion, died in London. Captain Hon. F. R. D. Prittie posted to the Battalion.

19 November.—Captain R. E. Solly-Flood posted to the 4th Battalion on absorption.

20 November.—A draft of 70 Riflemen arrived from the 4th Battalion at Malta.

30 November.—A draft of 55 Riflemen arrived from the Rifle Depot.

3 December.—Captain M. G. E. Bell detailed for a tour of duty with the Sixth Special Reserve Battalion.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergeant-Major A. E. Ayers.
Bandmaster R. T. Stevens.

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergeant A. R. Cox.
Orderly-Room-Sergeant, Quartermaster-Sergeant F. S. Garneys.
Colour-Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry C. Howard.
Sergeant-Bugler G. Lemon.
Sergeant-Master-Cook A. Epps.
Pioneer-Sergeant W. A. Moore.
Band-Sergeant J. Smith.
Orderly-Room-Clerk W. Wallace.
Sergeant-Master-Tailor W. Ware.
Armourer-Sergeant, Quartermaster-Sergeant A. Blair.

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

"A" Company, A. Wilkins.
"B" Company, F. Jackson.
"C" Company, A. L. Curtis.
"D" Company, A. Coombs.
"E" Company, S. J. Cleverly
"F" Company, F. Marshall.
"G" Company, A. Skinner.
"H" Company, J. Denton.

WAR MEDALS IN POSSESSION.

| Rank. | In Possession of— | | | | Total Number of Medals in Battalion. |
|--------------------------|-------------------|------|--------|-------|--|
| | One. | Two. | Three. | Four. | |
| Officers | 2 | 5 | — | — | 12 |
| Warrant and N.C.O.'s ... | 33 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 72 |
| Riflemen | 50 | 8 | 1 | — | 69 |
| | | | | | <hr/> 153 |

OTHER MEDALS.

Long Service and Good Conduct.

Sergeant-Major A. E. Ayers.
 Bandmaster R. T. Stevens.
 Quartermaster-Sergeant F. S. Garneys.
 Armourer-Quartermaster-Sergeant A. Blair.
 Sergeant-Bugler G. Lemon.
 Sergeant-Major-Trumpeter R. Ware.
 Sergeant F. Saxon.
 Acting-Sergeant C. Weir.
 Sergeant C. Allen.
 Rifleman W. Groves.

Indian Coronation Durbar Medal.

Bandmaster R. T. Stevens.

NUMBER IN POSSESSION OF GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

| | Men. | Badges. |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| One Good Conduct Badge ... | 103 | 103 |
| Two Good Conduct Badges... | 88 | 176 |
| Three Good Conduct Badges | 26 | 78 |
| Four Good Conduct Badges | 5 | 20 |
| | <hr/> 222 | <hr/> 377 |

TABLE SHOWING INCREASE AND DECREASE OF THE BATTALION
DURING THE YEAR.

| | N.C.O.'s. | | Riflemen. | | Total. |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-----|-----------|-----|--------|
| On Strength, 1 January, 1908 ... | 82 | ... | 541 | ... | 623 |
| Total Increase ... | 20 | ... | 454 | ... | 474 |
| Total Decrease ... | 18 | ... | 235 | ... | 253 |
| On Strength, 31 Dec., 1908 ... | 84 | ... | 760 | ... | 844 |

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES

(Obtained during the year).

1st Class, *nil* ; 2nd Class, 25 ; 3rd Class, 76.

TOTAL IN POSSESSION OF EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

1st Class, 22; 2nd Class, 174; 3rd Class, 303.

CERTIFICATES.

The following numbers are in possession of the Certificates shown:—

| | Officers. | Warrant and N.C.O.'s. | Riflemen. |
|------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-----------|
| Musketry | 16 | 20 | — |
| Signalling | 8 | 6 | — |
| School of Military Engineers | — | 2 | — |
| Gymnastic | 1 | 5 | — |
| Transport | — | 3 | 33 |
| Swimming | 1 | 20 | 70 |
| Cycling | — | 11 | 19 |

DEATHS, 1908.

| Rank and Name. | Station. | Cause. | Date. |
|--------------------------|-----------|---------------|----------|
| Rifleman E. Willie | Devonport | Pneumonia | 6 Feb. |
| Rifleman H. Wackett | Plymouth | Heart disease | 25 April |
| A.-Sgt. P. N. Richardson | Bordon | Gunshot wound | 1 Dec. |

4TH BATTALION.

4 January.—The Battalion furnished a Guard of Honour, under the Command of Captain R. F. S. Grant, D.S.O., Lieutenant A. K. Hargreaves, and Lieutenant R. P. Burrowes, on the occasion of the arrival of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., &c., High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean. Strength, 3 Officers, 2 Colour-Sergeants, 2 Sergeants, and 100 Rank and File with Band. On the above occasion the Battalion lined the streets, and marched past H.R.H. Strength, 25 Officers, 35 W.O.'s and Sergeants, and 616 other Ranks.

22 January.—The Battalion was inspected by the Colonel-in-Chief, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G. Strength, 24 Officers, 36 W.O.'s and Sergeants, 564 other Ranks.

25 January.—Captain J. Harington joined for duty, and took over Command of "G" Company.

27 January.—Lieutenant H. V. Scott struck off the strength of the Battalion on embarking in the H.T. *Soudan* to join the 2nd Battalion on transfer in India.

29 January to 1 February.—Battalion engaged in Manœuvres in vicinity of Barrack and Musta. "C," "E," "G," "H" Companies completed Company Training.

3 February.—“C,” “E,” “G,” “H” Companies commenced Annual Course of Musketry. (Table B.)

5 February.—A party of 24 N.C.O.'s and men, consisting of 22 Reservists and 2 due for Discharge, proceeded to England per H.T. *Soudan*. The Discharges included No. 8293, Bugler R. Griggs, who served with the Battalion in India, and came home thence with the Battalion in 1890. His whole service, excepting a tour of duty at the Rifle Depôt of 7 months, has been with the 4th Battalion—a total of 21 years.

14 February.—Consecration of the new Cemetery, Pembroke, by the Lord Bishop of Gibraltar. One hundred Rank and File under Major G. M. N. Harman, D.S.O., Captain King, Lieutenants Gilliat and Kennedy, attended the Ceremony in Review Order.

27 February.—A Draft of 1 Corporal and 221 Riflemen arrived per H.T. *Rewa* to join the Battalion (1 Corporal from Depôt, 91 Riflemen from 3rd Battalion, and 130 Riflemen from 1st Battalion). A Draft of 60 Riflemen embarked in H.T. *Rewa* to join the 2nd Battalion in India.

28 February.—Sergeant-Master-Tailor Brett disembarked from H.T. *Sicilia* from 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, and posted to Battalion as Master Tailor.

23 March.—The Infantry Brigade mobilized on the Marsa for Inspection by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., High Commissioner of the Mediterranean. Strength on Parade of Battalion, 20 Officers, 740 Rank and File.

26 March.—The Battalion took part in an Inspection of the Malta Command by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., High Commissioner of the Mediterranean. Strength, 19 Officers, 742 Rank and File.

29 April to May 1.—The Battalion (Strength as under: 20 Officers, 34 W.O. and Sergeants, 722 Other Ranks) took part in combined Naval and Military Manœuvres. The Battalion formed a Covering Force, which embarked in H.M.S. *Aboukir*. Not a man fell out during the Operations, nor did a casualty occur.

7 May.—The Battalion was inspected by Major-General Stokes, C.V.O., Commanding Infantry Brigade. Strength 20 Officers, 714 other ranks.

24 May.—Captain W. R. Wingfield-Digby retired. Lieutenant O. C. S. Gilliat to be A.D.C. to Admiral Sir F. G. Bedford, G.C.B., Governor of Western Australia.

19 June.—Captain R. F. S. Grant, D.S.O., posted to Depôt for a tour of duty *vice* Captain S. E. Hollond. One Sergeant, 2 Acting Corporals, and 10 Riflemen of the Battalion Signallers embarked on H.M.S. *Queen* and *Prince of Wales* for a three months cruise with the Fleet.

14 July.—Lieutenants C. W. Ritson and O. C. Downes posted to Battalion from Northumberland Fusiliers.

25 July.—Captain J. E. V. Isaac (from Northumberland Fusiliers) posted on absorption.

7 September.—2nd Lieutenant Hon. N. G. Bligh posted to the Battalion on first appointment, and appointed to "B" Company.

11 October.—Lieutenant A. H. Vivian transferred from 2nd Battalion. One Corporal and 25 Riflemen embarked on H.T. *Braemar Castle* for England for transfer to Army Reserve.

30 October.—2nd Lieutenant N. J. B. Leslie seconded for service as A.D.C. to Major-General Sir John Maxwell, K.C.B., &c., Commanding Troops in Egypt.

10 November.—Details as under embarked on H.T. *Plassey* for England: 18 Riflemen for Discharge Depot, 1 Acting Sergeant, 4 Corporals, and 64 Riflemen for 3rd Battalion.

25 November.—The Battalion strength as under was inspected in marching order by H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, K.G., &c., Colonel-in-Chief: 13 Officers, 33 Sergeants, 612 other ranks.

26 November.—Captain R. E. Solly-Flood posted on absorption and posted to "F" Company.

16 December.—"A" and "H" Companies finished Company training; "B" and "E" Companies commenced Company training.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergeant-Major G. Mitchell.

Bandmaster J. Brady.

STAFF SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergeant C. Saunders.

Orderly-Room Sergeant, Quartermaster-Sergeant A. Heaney.

Acting-Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry, Colour-Sergeant H. Plater.

Sergeant-Bugler G. Lee.

Sergeant-Master-Cook T. Morrell.

Pioneer-Sergeant R. White.

Band-Sergeant T. Eggerdon.

Orderly-Room Clerk, Corporal F. Evans.

Officers'-Mess-Sergeant H. Else.

Sergeant-Master-Tailor A. Brett.

Armourer-Sergeant A. Brook.

COLOUR SERGEANTS.

"A" Company, R. Tait.

"B" Company, W. Pelling.

"C" Company, F. Moore.

"D" Company, W. Wood.

"E" Company, A. Rumbold.

"F" Company, F. Harrison.

"G" Company, F. Monks.

"H" Company, W. Clarke.

WAR MEDALS IN POSSESSION.

| Rank. | In Possession of | | | | | Total Number of Medals in Battalion. |
|----------------------|------------------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--|
| | One. | Two. | Three. | Four. | Five. | |
| Officers ... | 8 ... | 4 ... | 1 ... | — ... | 1 | 24 |
| Warrant and N.C.O.'s | 36 ... | 4 ... | 5 ... | 4 ... | — | 75 |
| Riflemen ... | 25 ... | 7 ... | — ... | 3 ... | — | 51 |

OTHER MEDALS.

Distinguished Conduct in the Field.

Colour-Sergeant W. Clarke.

Long Service and Good Conduct.

Bandmaster J. F. Brady.
 Sergeant-Major G. Mitchell,
 Acting-Sergeant H. Burton.
 Sergeant J. Potter.

Life-Saving.

Rifleman Tutton, Humane Society Bronze Medal.
 Rifleman Austing, Humane Society Bronze Medal.

NUMBER IN POSSESSION OF GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| One Good Conduct Badge ... | 267 |
| Two Good Conduct Badges ... | 61 |
| Three Good Conduct Badges... | 3 |
| Four Good Conduct Badges ... | 2 |
| | <hr/> 333 |

TABLE SHOWING INCREASE AND DECREASE OF THE BATTALION
DURING THE YEAR.

| | N.C.O.'s. | | Riflemen. | | Total. |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----|-----------|-----|--------|
| On Strength, 1 January, 1908 ... | 79 | ... | 728 | ... | 807 |
| Total Increase ... | 3 | ... | 221 | ... | 224 |
| Total Decrease ... | 7 | ... | 135 | ... | 242 |
| On Strength, 31 December, 1908... | 81 | ... | 708 | ... | 789 |

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES

(Obtained during the year).

1st Class, 2; 2nd Class, 28; 3rd Class, 45.

TOTAL IN POSSESSION OF EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

1st Class, 18; 2nd Class, 159; 3rd Class, 316.

CERTIFICATES.

The following numbers are in possession of the Certificates shown :—

| | | | | Warrant and N.C.O.'s | Riflemen. |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------------------------|-----------|
| Musketry | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 1 |
| Signalling | ... | ... | ... | 5 | — |
| School of Military Engineers | ... | ... | ... | 4 | — |
| Gymnastics | ... | ... | ... | 10 | — |
| Transport | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 30 |
| Swimming | ... | ... | ... | 111 | 642 |
| Cycling | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 25 |

DEATHS, 1908.

| Regimental No. | Rank and Name. | Station. | Cause. |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|----------|------------------|
| 1803 | Corporal E. Woolaway | Malta | Pneumonia |
| 770 | Arm'r.-Staff-Sergt. W. Thomas | Malta | Gunshot wound |
| 2229 | Rifleman J. Thompson | Malta | Double pneumonia |

DEPÔT.

16 January, 1908.—Forty-nine Recruits posted to 3rd Battalion.

29 January.—2nd Lieutenant G. J. Brownlow posted for tour of duty from 1st Battalion.

1 February.—Twenty-nine Recruits posted to 1st Battalion.

5 February.—Lieutenant Hon. G. Grosvenor resigned his Commission.

21 February.—One hundred Recruits posted to 1st Battalion.

1 March.—Twenty-five Recruits posted to 3rd Battalion.

1 April.—Lieutenant Hon. E. A. C. Weld-Forester posted.

13 April.—Lieutenant Hon. E. A. C. Weld-Forester posted to 1st Battalion.

10 May.—Major Lord Henniker posted for tour of duty from 3rd Battalion. Brevet-Colonel G. H. Thesiger appointed Assistant Military Secretary to General Officer Commanding-in-Chief Forces in Ireland.

16 May.—Forty-one Recruits posted to 1st Battalion, Belfast. Captain S. E. Hollond to Staff College.

26 May.—Two Corporals and 29 Recruits posted to 3rd Battalion.

11 June.—Lieutenant C. M. Davies posted for tour of duty from 3rd Battalion.

12 June.—2nd Lieutenant G. J. Brownlow to be Lieutenant, dated 2 April, 1908. Captain R. F. S. Grant, D.S.O., posted for tour of duty from 4th Battalion.

1 July.—Colonel A. E. Jenkins took over command of Rifle Depôt and to have charge of Records.

18 July.—One Sergeant, 2 Corporals, and 55 Recruits posted to 3rd Battalion.

8 August.—One Rifleman, 1 Boy, and 73 Recruits posted to 1st Battalion.

5 October.—One Corporal, 1 Rifleman, and 54 Recruits posted to 3rd Battalion.

20 October.—One Colour-Sergeant, 1 Corporal, and 58 Recruits posted to 1st Battalion.

21 October.—The new Rifle Sub-Depôt formed at Woolwich.

5 November.—Captain W. W. Seymour and Lieutenant J. H. Starkey posted for tour of duty from 2nd Battalion.

9 November.—On the occasion of the Birthday of His Majesty the King, the following telegram was sent: "All ranks Rifle Depôt send hearty congratulations to His Majesty." The following reply was received from Sandringham: "The King thanks all ranks of Rifle Depôt for their loyal message."

18 November.—Lieutenant A. H. Vivian posted to 4th Battalion.

30 November.—One Corporal and 53 Recruits posted to 3rd Battalion.

1 December.—The following telegram was sent on the occasion of the Birthday of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra: "All ranks Rifle Depôt send heartiest congratulations to Her Majesty." The following reply was received from Sandringham: "The Queen thanks all ranks for their good wishes."

STAFF SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Hennessy.

Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry, Colour-Sergeant O. Cunningham.

Sergeant-Bugler R. Stacey.

Orderly-Room Clerk, Sergeant A. P. Hunt.

Officers' Mess-Sergeant, Mr. G. Eaton (late the Buffs).

Sergeant-Master-Tailor G. Simpson.

COLOUR SERGEANTS.

No. 1 Company, R. Tomlinson.

No. 2 Company, B. Bradley.

No. 3 Company, F. French.

No. 4 Company, F. Back.

WAR MEDALS IN POSSESSION.

| Rank. | In Possession of | | | | | | | Total Number of Medals. in Depôt. |
|---------------------------|------------------|------|--------|-------|-------|--------|---|---|
| | One. | Two. | Three. | Four. | Five. | Seven. | | |
| Officers ... | 4 | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 12 |
| Warrant and N.C.O.'s } | 10 | 5 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 32 |
| Riflemen ... | 35 | 11 | 7 | 3 | — | — | — | 90 |

OTHER MEDALS.

Distinguished Conduct in the Field.

Rifleman Ellis.

Long Service and Good Conduct.

Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Hennessy.

Sergeant-Bugler R. Stacey.

Sergeant-Master-Tailor G. Simpson.

310 Rifleman Brown.

9771 Rifleman Johnson.

19 Rifleman Pickett.

174 Rifleman E. Sawyer.

Life-Saving.

Corporal E. Hamer.

NUMBER IN POSSESSION OF GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| One Good Conduct Badge | ... | ... | ... | 13 |
| Two Good Conduct Badges | ... | ... | ... | 38 |
| Three Good Conduct Badges | ... | ... | ... | 29 |
| Four Good Conduct Badges | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| | | | | <hr/> |
| | | | | 94 |

TABLE SHOWING INCREASE AND DECREASE OF THE BATTALION
DURING THE YEAR.

| | | | N.C.O.'s | Riflemen. | Total. | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|----------|-----------|--------|-----|-----|
| On Strength, 1 January, 1908 | ... | ... | 70 | ... | 295 | ... | 365 |
| Total Increase | ... | ... | 41 | ... | 900 | ... | 941 |
| Total Decrease | ... | ... | 56 | ... | 933 | ... | 989 |
| On Strength, 31 December, 1908 | ... | ... | 55 | ... | 262 | ... | 317 |

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES

(Obtained during the year).

1st Class, 1; 2nd Class, 40; 3rd Class, 153.

TOTAL IN POSSESSION OF EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

1st Class, 8; 2nd Class, 61; 3rd Class, 72.

CERTIFICATES.

The following numbers are in possession of the Certificates shown :—

| | | | | Warrant and Officers, N.C.O.'s, Riflemen. | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--|-----|----|-----|
| Musketry | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 6 | ... |
| Signalling | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | — | ... |
| School of Military Engineers | | | | — | ... | — | ... |
| Gymnastics | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... |
| Transport | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 4 | ... |
| Swimming | ... | ... | ... | — | ... | — | ... |
| Chiropody | ... | ... | ... | — | ... | — | ... |
| Mounted Infantry | ... | ... | ... | — | ... | 13 | ... |
| Stretcher Bearers | ... | ... | ... | — | ... | 1 | ... |
| Veterinary Course | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | — | ... |

DEATHS.

Nil.

MUSKETRY.

1ST BATTALION.

ANNUAL COURSE.

Year, 1968.

Place, Hollywood.

Bottom Figure of Month 101

CLASSIFICATION.

| | | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 1st Class. | 2d Class. | 3d Class. | 4th Class. |
| 101 | 102 | 103 | 104 |
| 105 | 106 | 107 | 108 |

Des.

Figures.

| | |
|---|-----|
| "A" Company, 1st Battalion, 1st Regiment, 1st Division, 1st Army | 101 |
| "B" Company, 1st Battalion, 1st Regiment, 1st Division, 1st Army | 102 |
| "C" Company, 1st Battalion, 1st Regiment, 1st Division, 1st Army | 103 |
| "D" Company, 1st Battalion, 1st Regiment, 1st Division, 1st Army | 104 |
| "E" Company, 1st Battalion, 1st Regiment, 1st Division, 1st Army | 105 |
| "F" Company, 1st Battalion, 1st Regiment, 1st Division, 1st Army | 106 |
| "G" Company, 1st Battalion, 1st Regiment, 1st Division, 1st Army | 107 |
| "H" Company, 1st Battalion, 1st Regiment, 1st Division, 1st Army | 108 |

Des. 81 *Figures 81*

Section 1A *Figures*

Section 1A *Figures 81*

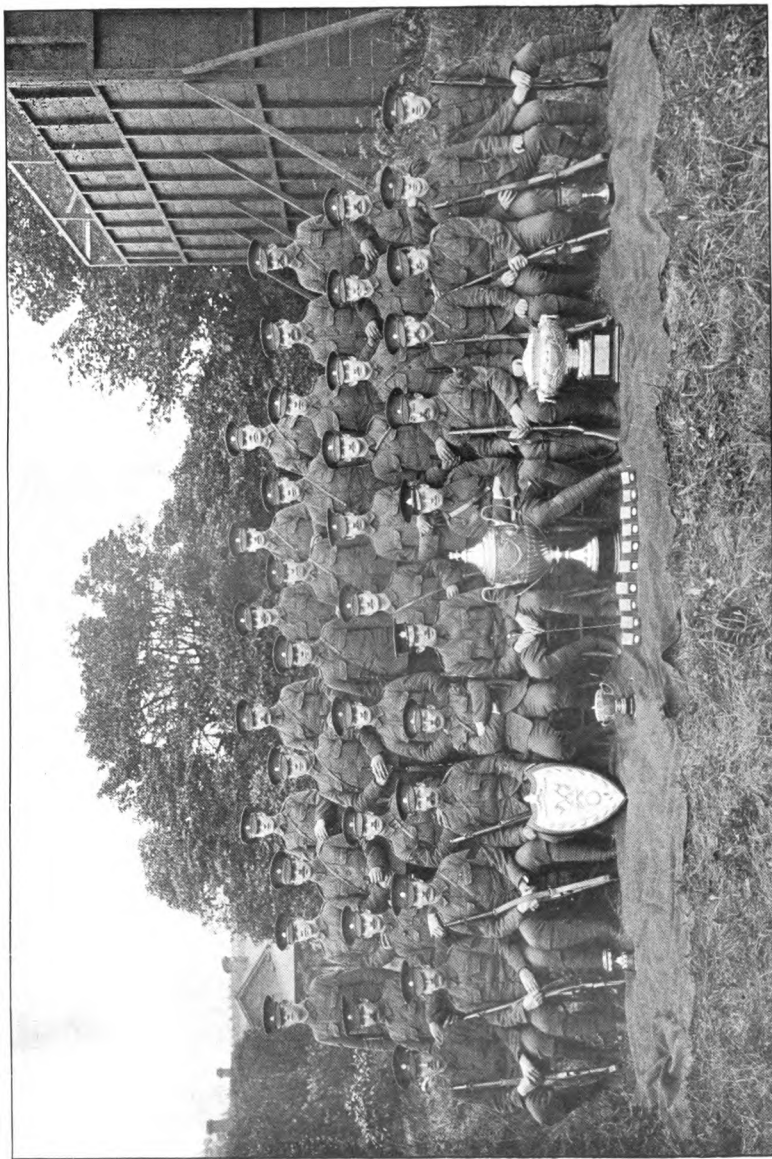
Section 1A

Section 1A

Figures 81

Figures 81

| | |
|---|-----|
| "A" Company, 1st Battalion, 1st Regiment, 1st Division, 1st Army | 101 |
| "B" Company, 1st Battalion, 1st Regiment, 1st Division, 1st Army | 102 |
| "C" Company, 1st Battalion, 1st Regiment, 1st Division, 1st Army | 103 |
| "D" Company, 1st Battalion, 1st Regiment, 1st Division, 1st Army | 104 |
| "E" Company, 1st Battalion, 1st Regiment, 1st Division, 1st Army | 105 |
| "F" Company, 1st Battalion, 1st Regiment, 1st Division, 1st Army | 106 |
| "G" Company, 1st Battalion, 1st Regiment, 1st Division, 1st Army | 107 |
| "H" Company, 1st Battalion, 1st Regiment, 1st Division, 1st Army | 108 |



1st BATTALION.

WINNERS OF "QUEEN VICTORIA'S CUP"; "CURRAGH CHALLENGE CUP"; "MAPPIN AND WEBB SHIELD AND CUP";
 "GENERAL PLUMER'S CUP"; AND RANK AND FILE "AGGREGATE CUP"; AT ALL-IRELAND RIFLE MEETING, 1908.

RECRUITS.

| | | | | |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Number Exercised | ... | ... | ... | 296 |
| Figure of Merit | ... | ... | ... | 507 |

Best Shot of Recruits for the Year.

| | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Rifleman W. Fegan | ... | ... | ... | 611 |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|

FIELD FIRING.

Field Firing was carried out at Ballykinler Camp, and was more of a practical nature than in former years, owing to increased facilities.

Companies were given a free hand with the framing of schemes, only one collective practice being framed by the Commanding Officer for the inspection of the Battalion by General Plumer.

This was in the nature of the Battalion in an attack practice from 1,800 yards.

Targets used, Vanishing, Tiles, Falling Iron, &c. This was made as realistic as possible, 25 lb. of gunpowder being used, representing guns opening fire, &c. It proved very interesting and valuable.

BATTALION RIFLE MEETING.

The above Meeting took place on the Kinnegar and Ulster Rifle Ranges, and occupied the whole week from 17 to 24 August.

The entries for the different series were quite up to expectation, and the shooting of a good standard.

The targets were of a new design, and proved of the utmost value. The weather was good, and everything in connection with it went off admirably.

The first four days were for the Young Soldiers, Trained Soldiers and Open Competitions, the other, for the different Team Competitions.

Boys' Competition.—Seven Rounds, 2nd Class Bisley Target.

| | | | | | |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| | | | | | Score, |
| 1st, Boy Grant | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 |
| 2nd, Boy Wild | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 |

YOUNG SOLDIERS.

*Match I.—200 yards. Special 3rd Class Target Snapshooting.
Time of exposure 6 seconds.*

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| | | | | | Score. |
| 1st, Rifleman Pullen... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 |
| 2nd, Rifleman Boon... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 |

Match II.—500 yards. 2nd Class Figure Target modified. Seven Rounds Rapid 45 seconds from command commence, one Sighting Shot compulsory. H. P. S. (28.)

| | Score. |
|--------------------------------|--------|
| 1st, Rifleman Jenkinson | 24 |
| 2nd, Rifleman Wood | 23 |

Match III.—600 yards. Seven Rounds Sighting Competition, no Sighting Shot. Special 2nd Class Target.

| | Score. |
|---------------------------|--------|
| 1st, Rifleman Wood... .. | 30 |
| 2nd, Rifleman Jinks... .. | 27 |

Match IV.—Young Soldiers' Aggregate Highest Scores in above Matches.

| | Score. |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| 1st, Rifleman Wood | 66 |
| 2nd, Rifleman Jinks... .. | 59 |
| 3rd, Rifleman Bloomfield | 58 |
| 4th, Rifleman Boon... .. | 58 |
| 5th, Rifleman Fagan | 56 |
| 6th, Rifleman Arnold | 54 |

Special Prizes for the last draft were given at each distance, and were won by the following :—

200 yards.

| | Score. |
|------------------------------|--------|
| 1st, Rifleman Davis... .. | 14 |
| 2nd, Rifleman Sparkes | 12 |

500 yards.

| | Score. |
|--------------------------------|--------|
| 1st, Rifleman Edwards | 16 |
| 2nd, Rifleman Watkinson | 16 |

600 yards.

| | Score. |
|------------------------------|--------|
| 1st, Rifleman Shutt... .. | 20 |
| 2nd, Rifleman Sparkes | 17 |

Aggregate Prizes.

| | Score. |
|------------------------------|--------|
| 1st, Rifleman Pope | 32 |
| 2nd, Rifleman Sparkes | 31 |

OPEN COMPETITION.

Open to the Battalion and Royal Sussex Regiment. Seven Rounds at seven falling Iron Targets placed in a row, distance unknown. Limited to not more than three entries per Competitor. Time limit allowed, one minute.

| | Score. |
|--|--------|
| 1st, Corporal Buttjoy, 2nd Royal Sussex Regiment ... | 6 |
| Tied for 2nd. { Colour-Sergeant Inst.-Musketry Churcher... | 5 |
| { Corporal Leigh | 5 |
| { Rifleman Stonebridge | 5 |
| { Private Clevitt, Royal Sussex Regt. ... | 5 |

TRAINED SOLDIERS' MATCHES.

Match I.—200 yards. Five Rounds Snapshooting. Target exposed 4 seconds. Special 3rd Class Target.

| | Score. |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| 1st, Acting-Corporal Davis... .. | 21 |
| 2nd, Sergeant Shaw... .. | 20 |

Match II.—500 yards. Seven Rounds rapid at 2nd Class Figure Target specially inscribed. Time allowed 30 seconds.

| | Score. |
|----------------------------|--------|
| 1st { Rifleman King | 31 |
| { Sergeant Jelley | 31 |

Match III.—600 yards. Seven Rounds Sighting Competition at 2nd Class Special Target, no Sighting Shot.

| | Score. |
|------------------------------|--------|
| 1st, Corporal Philips | 30 |
| 2nd, Rifleman Symons | 30 |

Trained Soldiers.—“Aggregate Prizes” highest Scores in above Matches.

| | Score. |
|--|--------|
| 1st, Acting-Corporal Sievwright | 71 |
| 2nd, Rifleman Ricketts | 71 |
| 3rd, Rifleman Symons | 70 |
| 4th, Sergeant Jelley | 69 |
| 5th, Corporal Scrase | 69 |
| 6th, Corporal Chillman | 69 |

OPEN COMPETITION 600 YARDS.

This was open to the Garrison of Belfast and members of Civil Rifle Clubs. Seven Rounds, one Sighting Shot at 2nd class Bisley Target.

| | Score. |
|--|--------|
| 1st, Mr. Boyce, N.R.A. | 33 |
| 2nd, Sergeant Atchinson, R.I.R. | 32 |
| 3rd, Mr. Hanna, N.R.A. | 32 |
| 4th, C. S. Taylor, R. Bde. | 31 |

TILE COMPETITION.

Open to two teams per Company.

1st, "G" Company Team. 2nd, "F" Company Team.

SECTIONAL TEAM COMPETITION.

Open to one team per Company.

1st, "E" Company Team. 2nd, "A" Company Team.

BATTALION CHALLENGE CUP.

Open to one team per Company.

1st, "H" Company Team. 2nd, "F" Company Team.

MACHINE GUN TEAM COMPETITION.

Open to the N.C.O.'s and Men of the Machine Gun Section.

1st, Riflemen Mallard and Arnold. 2nd, Acting-Corporal Linnington and Rifleman Smith.

CONSOLATION PRIZES.

Open to all Ranks who have not won a Prize during the Meeting. (Ind Competitions), Seven Rounds, Sighting Competition, 500 yards, 2nd Class Bisley Target.

| | Score. |
|--|--------|
| 1st, Rifleman Ketchley | 34 |
| 2nd, Rifleman Hutchcroft | 33 |
| 3rd, Quartermaster-Sergeant Small | 33 |

MINIATURE RANGE COMPETITIONS.

Grand aggregate, 25, 50, 70, and 100 yards.

| | Score. |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| Corporal Leigh | 231 |
| Acting-Corporal Sievwright | 221 |
| Acting-Corporal Davis | 211 |

ALL-IRELAND RIFLE MEETING, 1908.

The Battalion sent about fifty representatives to the Curragh for the above meeting, who gave a good account of themselves; they were successful in winning the following cups and £102 in prize money: Queen Victoria's Cup and Medals, Curragh Challenge Cup, Major-General Plumer's Cup, Mappin and Webb Shield and Cup. Rank and File Aggregate Cup won by Corporal Chillman.

Lord Roberts' Cup was won by the Young Soldiers' Team of the 1st Battalion by no less than 30 odd points, but they were disqualified on account of the team captain (a young soldier) speaking. This was very hard after the great trouble that had been taken, and it is to be hoped that the rules relating to coaching in the future will be amended and brought up to date.

SERGEANTS' RIFLE MEETING, 1908.

Owing to the manœuvres, &c., this meeting did not take place until the latter end of October and November, which of course caused it to be held on a number of days. The shooting was good, taking into consideration the time of the year and the light and weather conditions.

Birthday Cup and Hunter Prize.—1st, Colour-Sergeant Tayler, score 90; 2nd, Sergeant-Major Eastmead, 87; 3rd, Colour-Sergeant Instructor of Musketry Churcher and Sergeant Bates, 85 each.

Long Range Cup.—1st, Colour-Sergeant Boon, score 43.

Major Long's Cup.—1st, Colour-Sergeant Instructor of Musketry Churcher, score 55; 2nd, Sergeant Jelley, 55.

Captain Pitt-Taylor's Cup.—Sergeant Berner, score 17.

ULSTER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A great many of the officers, N.C.O.'s and men joined the above Club for 1908, and won a good number of the spoons, &c., presented by the Association during the year.

ARMY RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCHES.

The Battalion entered for nearly all the matches which were open to them, and were successful in compiling some good scores in the following matches:—Queen Victoria's Cup, Young Soldiers' Cup, Inter-Company Match.

The result of these matches will not be known until January.*

A Team was entered for the Empire Day Match and obtained 30th place, which was not so bad considering the teams which entered.

A few matches were arranged between the Ships comprising the Atlantic Squadron during their visit to Bangor.

[* Results not received 1 March, 1909.—Ed.]

2ND BATTALION.

ANNUAL COURSE.

Year, 1908. Place, Chaubattia and Shahjahanpur.
 Battalion figure of Merit 210·9

CLASSIFICATION.

| Marksman. | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 383 | 411 | 131 | 3 |
| Total number exercised | ... | ... | 928 |

Order of Merit of Companies.

| | Figure of Merit. |
|--|------------------|
| "D" (Major H. M. Biddulph's) Company | ... 221·9 |
| "A" (Captain A. A. G. Bond's) Company | ... 220·3 |
| "H" (Captain H. W. Dumaresq's) Company | ... 218·3 |
| "C" (Captain C. E. Harrison's) Company | ... 209·7 |
| "F" (Captain G. A. Dick-Cunyngham's) Company | 206·8 |
| "B" (Captain D. Wood's) Company | ... 204·8 |
| "E" (Captain B. H. H. Cooke's) Company | ... 204·1 |
| "G" (Captain E. B. Powell's) Company | ... 203·9 |

Best Shooting Company.

(As decided by Commanding Officer.)

| | Figure of Merit. |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| "D" (Major H. M. Biddulph's) Company | ... 221·9 |

Best Shot of Sergeants and Acting-Sergeants.

| | Points. |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| No. 5247 Sergeant A. Curtis | 296 |

Best Shots of Corporals and Private Riflemen.

| | Points. |
|----------------------------------|---------|
| No. 8788 Rifleman W. Pentelow | ... 278 |
| No. 8625 Rifleman H. Scardifield | ... 278 |

Best Shots of Companies.

| | Points obtained in Parts I. and II. |
|--|--|
| "A" Company, No. 5247 Sergeant A. Curtis | 296 |
| "B" Company, No. 451 Rifleman A. Slipper | 265 |
| "C" Company, No. 850 Rifleman R. Storey | 267 |
| "D" Company, No. 8788 Rifleman W. Pentelow | 278 |
| "E" Company, No. 1693 Corporal G. Wilson | 255 |
| "F" Company, | |
| "G" Company, No. 1028 Acting-Corporal H. Woods | ... 268 |
| "H" Company, No. 8625 Rifleman H. Scardifield | ... 278 |
| Band, 8601 Bandsman E. Lingwood | 256 |

APPENDIX.

THE BOOKS.

General and Special.

1. *General and Special* ...

General and Special.

2. *General and Special* ...

3. *General and Special* ...

4. *General and Special* ...

General and Special.

5. *General and Special* ...

6. *General and Special* ...

7. *General and Special* ...

8. *General and Special* ...

9. *General and Special* ...

10. *General and Special* ...

11. *General and Special* ...

12. *General and Special* ...

13. *General and Special* ...

14. *General and Special* ...

15. *General and Special* ...

General and Special.

16. *General and Special* ...

17. *General and Special* ...

18. *General and Special* ...

19. *General and Special* ...

20. *General and Special* ...

21. *General and Special* ...

22. *General and Special* ...

23. *General and Special* ...

24. *General and Special* ...

25. *General and Special* ...

General.

26. *General* ...

27. *General* ...

28. *General* ...

29. *General* ...

30. *General* ...

31. *General* ...

32. *General* ...

33. *General* ...

34. *General* ...

35. *General* ...



2nd BATTALION.

A/Sgt. J. Bennett. Rfm. H. Bennett. Rfm. T. Bull. Rfm. W. Pentelow. Rfm. F. Earl. Rfm. A. Howard. Rfm. E. Hawes.
Rfm. C. Pearce. Lieut. I. P. G. Crosbie. Major H. M. Biddulph. C/Sgt. C. Morgan. Rfm. G. Drinkwater.

WINNERS OF THE "BURTON CUP," BAREILLY BRIGADE, 1908.

ARMY RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCHES.

Inter-Company Match (Abroad).

13th ("D" or Major H. M. Biddulph's Company). Prize, £4.
Score, 199.

22nd ("E" or Captain B. H. H. Cooke's Company). Prize, £2.
Score, 188.

The Burton Cup.—This competition was inaugurated this year and is open to the Bareilly Brigade. The teams to consist of 1 N.C.O. and 8 Riflemen. Only 1 Team per Battalion allowed to enter. *Conditions.*—The Team to run or walk a distance of 2½ miles in marching order carrying 100 rounds of ball ammunition. Twenty minutes allowed for the march, points given for time. Targets, head and shoulders, range 300 to 500 yards, 10 rounds. First Class Figure Targets all white, range 800 yards, 10 rounds. The whole of the shooting to be completed in 10 minutes, each hit counting one point. 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade 1st, score 95, the next Regiment scoring 53 only. *Team.*—Acting-Sergeant J. H. Bennett, Rifleman T. Bull, Rifleman E. Hawes, Rifleman A. Howard, Rifleman W. Pentelow, Rifleman H. Bennett, Rifleman W. Hamford, Rifleman G. Drinkwater, Rifleman F. Earl.

It is satisfactory to record that the first eight men in, out of the Teams entered in the Brigade were the eight Rifleman.

3RD BATTALION.

ANNUAL COURSE.

Year 1908. Place, Tregantle.

BATTALION FIGURE OF MERIT.

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Part II. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 204 |
| Part III. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 53 |

CLASSIFICATION.

| Marksmen. | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| 174 | 260 | 97 | 1 |

Total number exercised ... 532

Order of Merit of Companies.

| | <i>Figure of Merit.</i> |
|---|-------------------------|
| "E" (Major J. H. Thresher's) Company ... | 213 |
| "B" (Captain M. G. E. Bell's) Company ... | 211 |
| "F" (Major Lord Henniker's) Company ... | 211 |
| "H" (Captain J. A. Innes') Company ... | 210 |
| "C" (Captain H. R. Sturgis') Company ... | 201 |
| "G" (Captain F. H. A. Wollaston's) Company ... | 199 |
| "A" (Captain C. H. G. Mansfield Clarke's) Company ... | 197 |
| "D" (Captain H. M. Wilson's) Company ... | 197 |

Best Shooting Company.

(As decided by Commanding Officer.)

"E" (Major J. H. Thresher's) Company.

Best Shot of Sergeants and Acting-Sergeants.

Sergeant H. Spearing.

Best Shot of Corporals and Private Riflemen.

Corporal P. Woollard.

Best Shots of Companies.

| | Points obtained in Parts II. and III. |
|---|--|
| "A" Company, Colour-Sergeant H. Wilkins ... | 311 |
| "B" Company, Sergeant-Major A. E. Ayers ... | 325 |
| "C" Company, Rifleman H. Vincent ... | 330 |
| "D" Company, Colour-Sergeant F. French ... | 317 |
| "E" Company, Rifleman A. Ivins ... | 330 |
| "F" Company, Corporal H. Loasby ... | 342 |
| "G" Company, Colour-Sergeant A. Skinner ... | 304 |
| "H" Company, 2nd Lieutenant C. F. T. Swan ... | 340 |
| Band, Rifleman P. Martin ... | 297 |

RECRUITS.

| | |
|----------------------|-----|
| Number exercised ... | 232 |
| Figure of merit ... | 516 |

Best Shot of Recruits for the Year.

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| 2nd Lieutenant C. F. T. Swan ... | Points. 638 |
|----------------------------------|----------------|

FIELD FIRING.

Carried out at Tregantle. Percentage, 16.

ARMY RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCHES.

The Battalion was greatly handicapped this year owing to lack of range accommodation early in the year and the move from Devonport to Bordon at the end of September. All the A.R.A. Matches except the Duke of Connaught's Cup, had therefore to be fired on the Ash Ranges between the middle of October and end of November. The weather and temperature were against high scoring.

Queen Victoria's Cup.—Score, 477 points.

Inter-Company Match.—"H" Company, 423 points; "F" Company, 360 points; "E" Company, 343 points; "C" Company, 342 points.

Hopton Cup.—Score, 294 points.*Young Soldiers' Cup.*—Score, 487 points. Average, 60·8.



THE 1ST BATTALION
 1ST REGIMENT
 1ST DIVISION
 1ST BRIGADE
 1ST REGIMENT
 1ST DIVISION
 1ST BRIGADE

REVOLVER MATCH.

Duke of Connaught's Cup.—Fired at Devonport 30 March, 1908.

| | | | Right hand. | | Left hand. | | Total. |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|-------------|-----|------------|-----|--------|
| Captain H. F. Somerville | ... | ... | 37 | ... | 31 | ... | 68 |
| Sergeant G. Madeley | ... | ... | 33 | ... | 32 | ... | 65 |
| Lieutenant T. E. Baring | ... | ... | 33 | ... | 30 | ... | 63 |
| Captain C. Shawe | ... | ... | 32 | ... | 30 | ... | 62 |
| Captain J. A. Innes, D.S.O. | ... | ... | 34 | ... | 26 | ... | 60 |
| Colour-Sergeant I.M. C. Howard | ... | ... | 24 | ... | 35 | ... | 59 |
| Total | | | | | | | 377 |
| Average | | | | | | | 62.83 |

WESTERN DISTRICT RIFLE MEETING.

In this meeting the Battalion did quite as well as last year, winning four cups and £159 19s. in prizes.

Match I.—*Six Falling Plates at 200 yards eight shots per man.*

Acting-Corporal A. Betteridge, Rifleman W. Vincent; all plates down and one round each left. Colour-Sergeant C. Howard, Colour-Sergeant J. Denton, Colour-Sergeant F. Marshall, Acting-Corporal W. Gage, Rifleman F. Perrin, Rifleman A. Newman, Rifleman W. Boulton, Rifleman G. Earle, Rifleman T. Emons; all plates down.

Match II.—*Young Soldiers as in Match I.*

1st, Acting-Corporal E. Kemp. 2nd, Rifleman E. Grayson.

Match V.—*2nd Class Targets, 500 yards, ten shots. Time allowed one minute.*

1st, Acting-Corporal W. Pike. 3rd, Colour-Sergeant J. Denton.
4th, Corporal W. Butler.

Match VI.—*Young Soldiers, conditions as for preceding Match.*

1st, Rifleman A. Batley. 3rd, Rifleman J. Atherall.
4th, Rifleman A. Messenger.

Match VII.—*2nd Class Targets, 600 yards, rapid, eight shots, one minute.*

1st, Rifleman W. Vincent. 3rd, Bugler H. Kittle.

Match IX.—*600 yards, rapid.*

1st, Rifleman A. Warren. 3rd, Corporal T. Alderman.

Match XI.—*Deliberate at Bullseye Target, 600 yards.*

1st, Acting-Corporal J. Braines. 2nd, Col.-Sgt. I. of M. C. Howard.

Match XIV.—Young Soldiers' Championship Aggregate of the foregoing.

1st, Acting-Corporal C. Moberley.

Match.—Commissioned Officers' Cup. Aggregate of the foregoing.
1st, Lieutenant D. Ovey.

United Service Cup.

(300, 500, and 600 yards, seven shots each, no sighters. Bisley targets; 6-inch invisible bullseye at 300 yards.)

| | Points. |
|---------------------------|---------|
| 1st, H.M.S. Vivid | 521 |
| 2nd, 3rd Battalion | 497 |

Inter-Company Match.

(Teams of eight and Commander, 500 yards. Surprise targets, exposed 4 seconds, down 15 seconds, seven shots, single loading.)

1st, "A" Company, 3rd Battalion.

Seymour Challenge Cup.

Snapshooting at 200 yards, 5 rounds rapid. Vanishing target.)

2nd, "A" Company 3rd Battalion.

3rd, "B" Company 3rd Battalion.

"Naval and Military Record" Cup.

(1,000 yards, course over obstacles, hits count one point each, three points deducted for every second behind the quickest team.)

2nd, 3rd Battalion.

Hits by Battalion team 90 per cent. fired at about 550 yards.

XIX. Century Match.

(300, 500, and 600 yards, bullseye targets, 6-inch invisible bullseye at 300 yards.)

2nd, 3rd Battalion.

Raffale Match.

(Section attack at unknown distances, targets appearing 10 seconds each time at different places. Ten shots, one at each appearance of target.)

2nd, 3rd Battalion.

Judging Distance Competition.

1st, Colour-Sergeant F. French. 2nd, Sergeant C. Gradwell.
4th, Bugler H. Kittle.

A black and white photograph of a large group of people, likely a band or marching group, standing in formation outdoors. They are wearing uniforms, and some are holding instruments. The image is grainy and has a high-contrast, almost stencil-like appearance.

Digitized by Google

Fairfax Cup.

(Knockout competition. Double 100 yards and fire at 6-inch tiles at 200 yards.)

Won by Sergeants' team 3rd Battalion.

H.M.S. Cambridge Cup.

(Attack practice, figure targets.)

2nd, 3rd Battalion.

Revolver Match.

(Conditions as for Whitehead Cup, A.R.A.)

1st, 3rd Battalion (for the second time in succession).

| | Score. |
|--|--------|
| Sergeant F. Sherwood | 129 |
| Lieutenant T. E. Baring | 115 |
| Colour-Sergeant Inst.-Musketry C. Howard | 111 |
| Captain J. A. Innes, D.S.O. | 107 |
| Sergeant G. Madeley | 107 |
| Lieutenant and Adjutant H. C. Buller ... | 98 |
| Total ... | 667 |

8TH INFANTRY BRIGADE RIFLE MEETING, TREGANTLE,
SEPTEMBER 1908.

The Grove Cup.

(Open to teams of ten N.C.O.'s and men not above the rank of Corporal. Teams to run 100 yards, fire at ten plates till all are down, then run an unknown distance and fire at second line of ten plates. When all are down advance again and fire at third line. Time allowed from word "Advance," 6 minutes, twenty rounds per man.)

| | Time. |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| | min. sec. |
| 1st, "D" Company 3rd Battalion ... | 3 4 |
| 2nd, "G" Company 3rd Battalion ... | 3 37½ |
| 3rd, "B" Company 3rd Battalion ... | 4 3½ |

The Battalion took the first five places, 2nd Battalion Somerset Light Infantry 6th place.

The Cup has been won by the Battalion three years in succession.

Knock-out Competition.

(Falling plates, 300 to 200 yards.)

- 1st, "H" Company 3rd Battalion.
- 2nd, "A" Company 3rd Battalion.
- 5th, "D" Company 3rd Battalion.
- 6th, "E" Company 3rd Battalion.

Veterans' Match.

(Twenty Warrant and full rank N.C.O.'s, unknown distances, targets, figure 5, exposed 8 seconds, one round at each exposure, targets appearing at different places each time, rounds not fired to be forfeited).

1st, 3rd Battalion.

Young Soldiers' Match; Knock-out.

(Ten young soldiers under one year's service, one of team to act as commander, run 100 yards and fire at falling plates, ten rounds per man. Time allowed, 90 seconds from the word "Go.")

1st, "G" Company 3rd Battalion.

3rd, "C" Company 3rd Battalion.

UNITED SERVICE RIFLE LEAGUE.

(Matches fired at Trevol in May and June, 1908. 800 yards, figure 3, exposure 5 seconds. 500 and 600 yards, 2nd class figure target with extra ring. Exposure at 500 yards 7 seconds, at 600 yards 10 seconds.)

1st, H.M.S. *Vivid*.

3rd, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade.

2nd, 5th Devon Regiment.

4th, Royal Marine Light Infantry.

5th, 2nd Devon Regiment.

OTHER MATCHES.

Match fired at Mount Batten 1 April, 1908. 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade v. H.M.S. *Hibernia*. 200, 500, and 600 yards. Bullseye target. Won by 15 points.

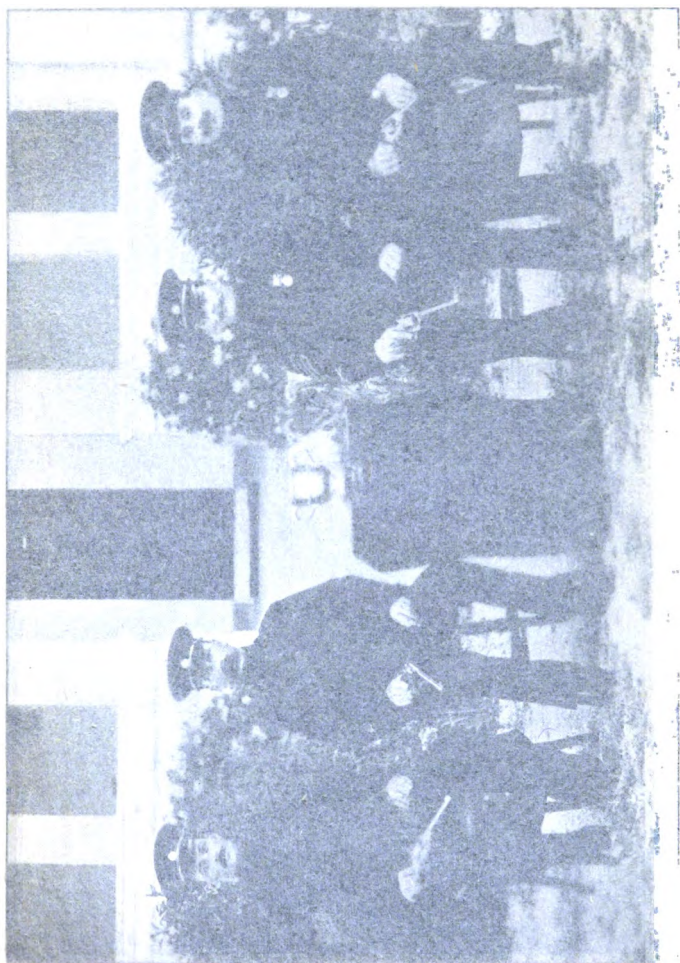
Return Match fired at Trevol 15 April, 1908. 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade v. H.M.S. *Hibernia*. 300, 500, and 600 yards. Bullseye targets. Won by 9 points.

World Wide Empire Day Challenge Cup.

Fired at Trevol 24 May, 1908. Team of 60. 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, 54th place. Average points 78.

4TH BATTALION.

[None received 1 March, 1909.]



Sgt. J. Shaw Sgt. W. Pelling Sgt. A. W. Pelling
 ALION.
 REVOLVER TROOP A. 1908, RIFLE ASSOCIATION CUP.



Sgt. J. Shaw. Sgt.-Major G. Mitchell. Col.-Sgt. W. Pelling. Sgt. E. Walwyk.
4th BATTALION.
REVOLVER TEAM. WINNERS OF THE MALTA, 1908, RIFLE ASSOCIATION CUP.

DEPÔT.

ANNUAL COURSE.

Year, 1908.

Place, Winchester.

Depôt, Rifle Brigade, Figure of Merit ... 229 points.

CLASSIFICATION

| Marksmen. | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 86 | 36 | 7 | 1 |
| Total number exercised ... | | | 130 |

Order of Merit of Companies.

| | Figure of Merit. |
|---|------------------|
| No. 1 (Captain G. B. Byrne's) Company ... | 222 |
| No. 2 (Captain G. B. Byrne's) Company ... | 221 |
| No. 3 (Captain S. E. Hollond's) Company ... | 238 |
| No. 4 (Captain S. E. Hollond's) Company ... | 238 |

Best Shots of Companies.

| | Points obtained in Part II. only. |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| No. 1 Company, No. 5050 Corporal W. Fowler ... | 292 |
| No. 2 Company, No. 7332 Rifleman J. Richardson | 274 |
| No. 3 Company, No. 2818 Rifleman J. Walker ... | 286 |
| No. 4 Company, No. 5496 Corporal J. Flynn ... | 282 |
| Casual, Col.-Sergt. Inst.-Musketry O. Cunningham | 282 |

ARMY RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCHES.

*"Methuen Challenge Cup," 300, 500 and 600 yards.**N.R.A. Conditions.**Green Jackets Team.*

Captain—Captain and Brevet-Major R. Chester-Master, K.R.R.C.
Average, 87.7.

"Prince of Wales" Challenge Cup, 300, 500 and 600 yards.
A.R.A. 1903 Conditions.

*Depôt Rifle Brigade Team.**Captain*—Lieutenant C. M. Davies.

| | Points. |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| Acting-Corporal Watkins ... | 75 |
| Corporal Fowler ... | 72 |
| Corporal Chandler ... | 72 |
| Corporal Powell ... | 70 |

| | Points. |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| Corporal Wiskar | 62 |
| Rifleman Whittington | 61 |
| Sergeant Roots | 53 |
| Corporal Secker | 46 |
| Average, 63.9 | |

OTHER MATCHES.

"The Angus-Steward" Challenge Cup (Inter-Depôt), 300, 600 and 800 yards. N.R.A. Conditions.

Won by the Depôt K.R.R.C. Team by 10 points.
Average, 81.6.

Depôt Rifle Brigade.

| | Points. |
|---|---------|
| Corporal Wiskar | 86 |
| Colour-Sergeant Inst.-Musketry Cunningham ... | 85 |
| Sergeant Roots | 83 |
| Acting-Corporal Watkins | 82 |
| Sergeant-Bugler Stacy | 79 |
| Corporal Fowler | 77 |
| Acting-Corporal Jennings | 76 |
| Colour-Sergeant Coombs | 75 |
| Average, 80.3. | |

R.D.S. CLUB RIFLE MEETING.

Sir Guy Campbell Challenge Cup.

1st prize, the cup and £3, won by No. 1 team, 4th Company Depôt Rifle Brigade.

Team.—Sergeant Walker (leader), Corporal Scivier, Corporal Kemp, Acting-Corporal Perrin, Rifleman Coe.

2nd prize, £2, team No. 2 Company Depôt K.R.R.C.

Range Prizes, £1 10s. in ten Prizes at each distance.

No 1. Competition, 300 yards, snapshooting.

| | Points. |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| 1st, Acting-Corporal Watkins | 19 |
| 2nd, Corporal Powell | 18 |

No. 2 Competition, 500 yards, rapid shooting.

| | Points. |
|----------------------------|---------|
| 1st, Rifleman Roffee... .. | 36 |
| 2nd, Corporal Kemp | 33 |

No. 3 Competition, 600 yards, timed slow.

| | Points. |
|--|---------|
| 3rd, Colour-Sergeant I. of M. Cunningham | 24 |
| 4th, Rifleman Whittington | 23 |

No. 4 Competition, 300 yards.

| | Points. |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| 1st, Corporal Wiskar | 33 |
| 5th, Rifleman Brown | 29 |

No. 5 Competition, 500 yards.

| | Points. |
|------------------------------|---------|
| 3rd, Corporal Scivier | 32 |
| 5th, Rifleman Bishop | 32 |

No. 6 Competition, 600 yards.

| | Points. |
|----------------------------|---------|
| 1st, Corporal Kemp | 32 |
| 2nd, Rifleman Boyce | 31 |

THE CHAMPION TROPHY.

Presented by Captain and Brevet-Major R. Chester-Master to the highest aggregate score in Competitions Nos. 1 to 6.

Winner.—Colour-Sergeant W. Challen, K.R.R.C., 163 points.

TOTAL FOR RIFLE MEETING.

Two challenge cups, one trophy, and £35 in 166 prizes.

THE SERGEANTS' RIFLE MEETING.

300, 500, and 600 Handicap (N.R.A. Conditions).

| | Points. |
|--|---------|
| 1st, Mr. Bryant (late Sergeant-major R.B.) | 99 |
| 2nd, Colour-Sergeant Back... .. | 95 |

WINNER OF LONDON RIFLE BRIGADE CHALLENGE CUP.

| | Points. |
|--|---------|
| Colour-Sergeant W. Challen, K.R.R.C. ... | 90 |

WINNER OF BUCHANAN-RIDDELL CHALLENGE CUP.

| | Points. |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Colour-Sergeant Coombs, R.B. | 86 |

OBITUARY.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR H. R. L. NEWDIGATE, K.C.B.

HENRY RICHARD LEGGE NEWDIGATE was born at Astley Castle, Nuneaton, on Christmas Eve 1832 and was the seventh son of a large family born to the late Mr. Francis Newdigate, of Kirk Hallam, Derbyshire, and Lady Barbara Legge, fourth daughter of the third Earl of Dartmouth. He was educated at Eton, and was gazetted to the Regiment as 2nd Lieutenant, by purchase, on 16 September, 1851, becoming Lieutenant on 6 June, 1854, also by purchase. It was in the latter rank that he landed in the Crimea with the 2nd Battalion, and was present at the battle of Alma. Promotion to a company came to him whilst in the field, on 23 March, 1855. Young Newdigate, who was only 22 years of age, now lost his chance of further active service as he was told off for Dépôt duty. He obtained the war medal with clasp, and the Turkish medal. He had not long to wait for fresh field experience, as the 2nd Battalion was ordered to India when the news reached England of the Sepoy revolt in 1857. Captain Newdigate landed at the head of his company, and at once proceeded to the affected region. He was in time to be present at the action of Cawnpore and the capture of Lucknow. Being full of energy, and very highly thought of on account of what was spoken of as his "adaptability under all circumstances," he was fortunate enough to be selected to form part of Ross' famous

Camel Corps and with it he took part in the capture of Calpee and the trying operations in Central India. Colonel Ross spoke very highly of him, and more than once complimented him on his zeal and ability. When, therefore, the honours were distributed the young soldier was promoted to a Brevet Majority, 20 July, 1858, besides obtaining the war medal with clasp. For the next twenty years his life was spent more or less in pleasant places; there was, at any rate, no more campaigning. He was promoted a substantive Major on 20 May, 1868, and on 14 June, 1875, to the command of the 4th Battalion, which was in India at the time, and, being still there in 1878, it was one of the British battalions selected for service in Afghanistan when the trouble arose in that country. Lieutenant-Colonel Newdigate took the field in command, being told off for duty with the Peshawar Valley Field Force. The work done was trying, but it did not bring the opportunities which had been hoped for of earning distinction. Colonel Newdigate was, nevertheless, thought so well of that he was ultimately appointed to the command of the Lower Kurrum Field Force. This responsible charge he held from April, 1880 to the break up of the force in the autumn following. He was reported upon in flattering terms and was given a C.B. for his services, in addition to the war medal. He had obtained the rank of Colonel by brevet, and, having vacated his battalion command on the cessation of hostilities, returned to England. From 1883 to 1886 he commanded the Rifle Depôt at Winchester. He was promoted Major-General on 22 December, 1886, and held command of the Infantry Brigade at Gibraltar from 1888 to 1893. Becoming a Lieutenant-General on 7 June, 1893, he was retired in that rank on 1 April 1898. He was created

a K.C.B. on 21 June, 1897, and appointed Colonel Commandant of the 3rd Battalion on 6 January, 1905.

He died at his residence, Northgate House, Warwick, on 18 January, 1908, at the age of 75.

Sir Henry Newdigate married in 1886 Phillis, daughter of the late Rev. Arthur George Shirley, vicar of Stinsford; she died in 1906 leaving issue one son and three daughters. Mr. Francis Newdigate-Newdegate, of Arbury, the late member for Nuneaton, is Sir Henry Newdigate's nephew, the son of his eldest brother. One of Sir Henry's brothers was the late General Sir Edward Newdigate-Newdegate, who succeeded to the family estate of Arbury on the death of his kinsman, the late Mr. Charles Newdigate-Newdegate, M.P.

The funeral took place at Allesley, Coventry, on Tuesday, 21 January. Major-General C. T. E. Metcalfe, C.B., represented Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., G.C.B., Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade, of which the deceased officer was commandant. Sir Henry's Battalion was represented by Colonel Congreve, V.C., and Captains MacLachlan, Paley, and Shawe; while Sergeant-Major Ayers, Colour-Sergeants Cleverly and French and Sergeant Crowther bore the coffin from the hearse into the church, and afterwards to the grave.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PASTON-COOPER.

LIONEL PASTON-COOPER, better known in the Regiment as Lionel Hervey-Bathurst was the son of the late Sir F. Hervey-Bathurst, third Baronet, and was born in 1849.

He joined the Regiment on 14 October, 1868, and served with it in Canada, taking part in the expedition of 1870 for which he received the medal and clasp.

He became Lieutenant on 28 October, 1871, and Captain on 12 April, 1879, in which rank he took part in the Waziri Expedition of 1881.

He became Major on 10 September, 1884, and retired with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on 16 September, 1891.

He married in 1885, Mary Ethel, daughter of Sir Astley Paston-Cooper Bart., and leaves two sons.

Lieut.-Colonel Hervey-Bathurst assumed the surname of Paston-Cooper in 1905 on the death of his father-in-law, on becoming his heir.

He died at Lockers, Hemel Hempstead, after an operation for appendicitis, on 4 May, 1908.

C. F. HENSHAW, Esq.

CLINTON FRASER HENSHAW joined the Regiment on 10 May, 1855 and became Lieutenant 14 March, 1856, retiring in that rank on 14 June, 1864.

He died on 12 May, 1908.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. S. B. BRUCE.

HENRY STEWARD BERESFORD BRUCE joined the Regiment 28 January, 1842, and became Lieutenant, 25 April 1845, retiring on 30 December of that year.

He subsequently served in the Antrim Rifles Militia and 2nd Royal Lancashire Militia, retiring with honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, 30 June 1881.

He died 18 May, 1908 of pneumonia at his residence Ballyscullion House, Castle Dawson, County Derry, aged 83 years.

COLONEL SIR ALFRED EGERTON, K.C.V.O., C.B.

ALFRED MORDAUNT EGERTON was born in March 1843, and was the fourth son of the Reverend Thomas Egerton, Rector of Middle Shropshire (younger brother of 1st Lord Egerton of Tatton), by his marriage with Charlotte, daughter of Sir William Milner, Bart., of Nun-appleton, Yorkshire.

Educated at Eton, he entered the Regiment on 23 July, 1861, and served with the 2nd Battalion in India from 1863 to 1866, and with 1st Battalion in Canada from 1866 to 1868, becoming Lieutenant on 19 December, 1865.

He was appointed to the Royal Horse Guards on 7 May, 1870, from which he retired with the Honorary Rank of Colonel on 31 December, 1887.

He was appointed Equerry to H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught in 1878 and from 1890 was Comptroller and Treasurer of H.R.H.'s Household. He was given the C.B. in 1896 and K.C.V.O. in 1905.

Sir Alfred married in 1871 the Hon. Mary Georgina eldest daughter of the 2nd Lord Harlech, Lady-in-Waiting to H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught, and leaves four sons, two of whom are serving in the Coldstream Guards.

He died on 26 May, 1908, at his residence, Chilton House, Thame, Oxfordshire.

HON. HENRY MARSHAM.

HENRY MARSHAM was the third son of the third Earl of Romney and was born in 1845.

He joined the Regiment on 23 October, 1863, becoming Lieutenant on 23 October, 1867. He retired

on 10 July, 1874. He died from an acute attack of blood-poisoning at Weaving House, Maidstone, on 1 July, 1908.

HON. ARTHUR E. C. COLE.

ARTHUR EDWARD CASIMAJOR COLE was the second son of the third Earl of Enniskillen and brother of the present peer and was born 9 March, 1851. He was gazetted Ensign in the 51st Light Infantry on 30 October, 1869, promoted to Lieutenant on 28 October, 1871, and was appointed to the Regiment on 24 July, 1872.

He served in the 4th Battalion for some years, retiring in 1875.

He married in 1877 Adelaide youngest daughter of Mr. James Blackwood of Melbourne, Australia, and leaves a son.

About thirty years ago, he settled in Norfolk and devoted himself to the breeding of hackneys.

He had been very seriously ill for some time before his death and during the summer an operation was found to be necessary and he had a leg amputated. He rallied for some weeks but eventually died on 17 August at his residence, Keswick Lodge near Norwich.

GENERAL SIR GODFREY CLERK, K.C.V.O., C.B.

GODFREY CLERK was the son of Sir G. Russell Clerk, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., and was born in 1835.

Beginning his military career in the 95th Regiment on 5 December, 1851, he became Lieutenant on 25 March, 1853 and exchanged into the Cape Mounted Rifles on 27 January, 1854, at which time he was acting as A.D.C. to the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.

He became a Captain on half-pay unattached on 29 June, 1856 and on 20 February, 1857 was appointed to the Military Train, with which he served in the Indian Mutiny, being present at the occupation of the Alumbagh and the Relief, Siege and Capture of Lucknow, and was granted the medal and two clasps and Brevet of Major on 20 July, 1858.

Sir Godfrey saw a great deal of his service on the Staff, acting as D.A.Q.M.G. in Egypt from 1858 to 1860 and again from 1867 to 1872; while from 1863 to 1867 he was Military Secretary to the Governor of Bombay.

In 1864 he took part in the North-West Frontier Campaign, being present at the action of Shubkudder and receiving the medal and clasp.

From 1876 to 1878 he acted as Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief at Madras, and from 1880 to 1885 was Adjutant-General at Madras, so it will be seen that he had great experience of Indian military life.

From 1885 to 1887 he was Assistant Military Secretary at Headquarters, and D.A.G. from 1887 to 1892. Commanding the Belfast District from 1 April, 1892 to 30 September, 1893; he finally became Lieutenant-Governor of the Tower of London from 5 January, 1897 to 4 January, 1900.

The dates of his promotion in the Rifle Brigade are as follows: Appointed as Captain 4 September, 1857; Brevet Major 20 July, 1858; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel 25 March, 1869; Major 11 September, 1872; Brevet Colonel 1 October, 1877; Lieutenant-Colonel 1 September, 1878; placed on half-pay on appointment to the Staff 7 August, 1880; Major-General 21 January, 1887; Lieutenant-General 21 June, 1893; General 19 December, 1898; placed on the retired list on 25 October, 1902.

He received the C.B. in 1887, and K.C.V.O. in 1902,

and a Distinguished Service Reward on 24 March, 1893.

Sir Godfrey was appointed on 17 June, 1905, Colonel Commandant of the 4th Battalion, and on the death of Sir Henry Newdigate was appointed to the 3rd Battalion 17 January, 1908.

He was Groom-in-Waiting to Queen Victoria from 1897 to 1901, and to the King from 1901.

Sir Godfrey married in 1867 Alice daughter of the late William Frere, C.M.G., of Bitton, Gloucester.

His death took place at his residence, 227, Ashley Gardens, London, on the 18 November, 1908.

CAPTAIN EDMUND FORTESCUE.

EDMUND FORTESCUE joined the Regiment on 13 February, 1855, becoming Lieutenant on 22 June in the same year. In this rank he served in the Indian Mutiny, taking part in the siege and capture of Lucknow, receiving the medal and clasp. He was promoted to the rank of Captain on the 6 September 1861, and retired on 30 April 1873.

Captain Fortescue died on 25 November 1909, at Southsea, whither he had recently moved from Jersey.

MAJOR T. M. RILEY (*late* 60TH RIFLES).

MAJOR T. M. RILEY who was so well known as Quartermaster of the Rifle Depôt died at Winchester on 28 February, 1908.

He enlisted in the 60th in 1867 and served with it in Canada in the Red River Expedition. He became Sergeant-Major of the 1st Battalion in 1881 and in the following year he obtained his commission as Quartermaster. Six years later he was appointed to the Rifle

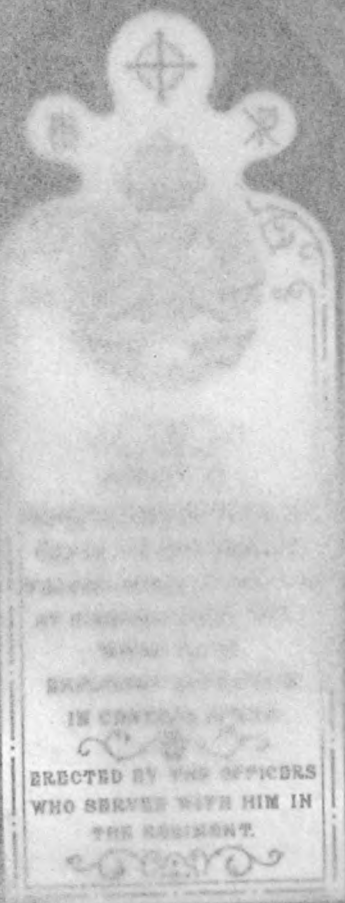
Depôt, Winchester, and served with it there and at Gosport and again at Winchester until 1905 when he was retired under the age clause.

He was well known to many Riflemen who never served at the Depôt as Secretary of the Rifleman's Aid Society and also as Treasurer of the Green Jackets Club.

He was most energetic and in addition to his Quartermaster's duties and those already mentioned, worked hard for the Army Temperance Association, the Young Men's Christian Association, &c. He also acted as Quartermaster at the Public Schools Brigade Camps at Aldershot until 1907.

After his retirement he continued to live at Winchester and was elected Secretary of the Royal Hants County Hospital.

It was on the occasion of his retirement that over 500 members of the Green Jackets Club presented him with a silver bowl on which was inscribed their names, to mark their appreciation for his services and as a record of his wide circle of acquaintance among both the 60th and the Rifle Brigade.



ERECTED BY THE OFFICERS WHO SERVED WITH HIM IN THE REGIMENT.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Editor requests that all contributions to the CHRONICLE for 1908 may be posted on or before November 1.

Those responsible for Battalion and Depôt contributions should send them in complete up to November 1, and forward a *supplementary* despatch with the Parade State on December 31.

It is particularly requested that the printed forms for "Records" and "Musketry" be used.

Correspondents are requested to adhere to the following rules :—

1. All communications to be written *on one side only* of the paper, leaving a wide *margin*.

2. All names of persons and foreign places to be written in block Roman type, thus : **MALTA**, and care be taken to spell such names correctly. Non-compliance with this rule causes a vast amount of trouble, both to the Editor and the publishers.

All contributions should be sent to the Editor,

COLONEL VERNER,

Hartford Bridge,

Winchfield, Hants.

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